Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,103—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 4 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
Richest in Cream
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912	MONGOLIA	9505
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	RIMALAYA	6898		
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th "	CORANA	6610		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
8th "	ARABIA	7903		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	MANTUA	10885		
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903		
4th March	MALWA	10883		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000		
25th "	PERSIA	7951		
1st April	MARMORA	10509		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903		
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by S.S.	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Manchester	8300	...	August 13
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	" 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	...	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained for passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. E. I. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 5th Aug. at 6 a.m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,113 tons, on Monday, 8th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 13th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

3rd August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Forest	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Forest	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Bergauglan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 885*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7589	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,683	Robuffat	4th August 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BSHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum so corned amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

O. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT FOR YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular.
Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Makden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

S. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort. Bombay

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAIREY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetcey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR

in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS

VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE

ENGLISH & ITALIAN PASTRY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 P.M., for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. Romaji Dinshaw Petit who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th July, 1910.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1910, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Honory Secretarary.
23rd July, 1910.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1910.
Sixty years—Rs. 56,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 56 Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan, the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures, under Section 51 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 9 Lakhs for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 47 Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 at multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1910. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 18th August, 1910, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power obtained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act V. of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1910.

THOROUGH Preparation by POSTAL TUITION for the London Matriculation and other Bar Preliminary Universities, in separate subjects such as English Language and Literature, Mathematics, &c. For terms, lists of successes, and testimonials, apply—

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Alexandra Road,
St. Margarets-on-Thames.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI of 1882,
and
In the matter of the BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the directions contained in the Scheme of Compromise sanctioned herein by the abovenamed High Court, on the 13th day of April, 1910, a first instalment of distribution at the rate of Seven Annas in the Rupee, payable out of the sum of Rupees 14 lacs received by me from the abovenamed Company, for distribution amongst the Creditors of the Company, has been fixed herein and that the same may be received at my Office at No. 1, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 3rd day of August, 1910, or on any subsequent day (except Sundays and Court Holidays), between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M.

R. D. SETHNA,
Trustee,
Scheme, The Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.

THE PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK.

THIS SANITARIUM is situated close to NASIK Railway Station and consists of 15 small cottages in a compound of about 11 acres. It is intended to accommodate convalescents from Bombay of all races who cannot afford to go to a Hotel or Dak Bungalow. Each cottage is plainly furnished and male relatives are allowed to accompany their families.

The climate at Nasik from June to March is delightful, and the dry bracing air of the Deccan speedily restores health and strength to the jaded Bombay invalid.

No rent is charged, but a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem for a large cottage or Rs. 10 for a small one has to be paid to cover Bhesti and Halalkhore charges.

The cottages are granted for one month at a time.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
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Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Insist upon having the original Brand.
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G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases : Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER
of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.
Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.
For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made to Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ... ... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ... ,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ... ... ,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ... ,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ... ,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ... ,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly...	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 2.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ...£1 2-4+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris For—25-26 1-2 unchgd
Centes 3 per cent. ... ... 97 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-44 1-2—1
Our Silver Spot.... ... ... 24 9-16—1-16
Do. 2 months hence. ... ... 24 1-2—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent. ... 64 1-8+1-8
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1-3-27-32 unchgd
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 2
per cent. since 9-6-1910 unchgd.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock
(Sterling Loan)... ... ... 95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 2 1-16—1-16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight. 3
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 3 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... 77 9 1-4+1-4
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 7-8—1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 1 1-4—1-8

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras Rs. 2,60,000 at 1-4

MANCHESTER, August 2.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 6,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 500 "
Do. day's Sales of East Indian — ..... "
Do. day's Imports ... ... 1,000 "
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot. ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ... Steady.
Mid Americans ... ... 8-17+1
Egyptian F. G. F. ... ...12 1-2—1-16

	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery	7·59	7·31	7·15
	+3	+6	+6
Mid. Uplands	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
	7·06	7·03	7·03
G. O. C.	+7	+6	+7
	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	7·02	7·02	7·02
	+6	+6	unchgd

NEW YORK, August 2.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	.....
Do Last year	.....
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do. Exports to Continent	.....

Futures at New York ..... } Advanced on bullish
Oct. 13·52—5 } private crop report
} and declined later
Do at New York ..... } on commission house
Dec. 13·52—8 } liquidation.

Spot Cotton at New York... ... 15·30+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality) ... 8 3-4 unchgd
Demand Bills ... ...4·85 3-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ... ... 53 1-8—1-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ... 14 5-8 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... ... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ... ... Oct. 13·42— 3
Do. at New Orleans ... — Dec. 13·37+ 2

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 65 3-4
" " months, Aug.-Sept.
" " Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Sellers.

LONDON, August 2.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal	... 5 14-32
F. G. Bengal	... 5 18-32
Fine Bengal	... 5 22-32
Good Oomra	... 6 10-32
F G Oomra	... 6 14-32
Fine Oomra	... 6 18-32
Good M G Oomra	... 6 10-32
Fine M G Oomra	... 6 18-32
Good Broach	... 6 26-32
F G Broach	... 6 31-32
Fine Broach	... 7 4-32
Good Khandeish	... 6 4-32
F G Khandeish	... 6 8-32

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs
C.I.F. 35
Do. Months—July.-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom ... 2,530,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs
85 per cent ex-ship. ... 42
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs
85 per cent ex-ship ... 41 3-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39-1-4
Do. Months—August-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 67 2-4
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—London—
Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

WASHINGTON, August 2.

The United States department of agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 75·5 per cent.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9-1—Nominal.
Tone.—Quiet.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... — £ 67
Yellow Metal ... ... d 6

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.
India double bags, ... 14-6
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

ARRIVALS.

"Broadgurth," "Raithmoor," "Newburn," "Calcutta"

BOMBAY, August 3.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1-3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ... ... 1s. 4d. Sept.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 8 m/s " ... ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
" " Forward ... ...1s. 4 7-32d. Oct.
" 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s " 169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s " 123
60 d/s. Hongkong 131 1/2
" Shanghai 176 1-2
" Japan 150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is quiet to-day ; the rates have declined to Rs. 96-7 ready and Rs. 96-3 forward at the close. Ready Paper is reported to have changed hands at 96 1-2 per cent. and later on at 96-7.

BULLION

War Silver in London was down by 1-16 at 24 9-16 for ready and 24 1-2 for forwards, whereas New York was also 1-8 down at 53 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 71-14-0, but sellers being free and demand poor declined to Rs. 91-8 0 at the close. Good reports of rain have been declared from up-countries, hence dealers expect a lower market.

The gold market remained unchanged.

We quote :—

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsti	22	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			
National Bank	24	1	0
Chartered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	5	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	0
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	1	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	4 6
117 Penny Ready	71	3 0
Local per tola — ...	0	11 2

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71	8 0
Second do	71	7 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed, Steady.
Rapeseed, Unchanged.
Wheat, Steady.
Poppyseed, Easier.
Cottonseed, Steady.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 12
Linseed, Small ...	... " 11 8
Linseed, Brown ...	... " .....
RAPESEED—	
Brown Delhi ...	... " .....
Brown Cawnpore ...	... " 6 3 6
Yellow do. ...	... " 6 15 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 6 12 0
Brown Katni ...	... " 7 to 7 8
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 12 0
Castorseed ...	... " 40 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	... " 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	... " 32 to 34
Yellow ...	... " 38 to 42
Khandwa ...	... " 47 to 51
Bajara Karachi ...	... " 27 to 28
Gingelly seed—	
Yellow Hingangbat ...	... " 54
Rai Khandesh—	
Mowrseed... ...	... " 7 2 6
Groundnuts ...	... " 42 8 0
Cottonseed ...	... " 25 to 27
Maize ...	... " 18 to 19
Myrabollams ...	... " 19 to 20

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Tuesday, 2nd August :—

Wheat	50,445 cwts
Linseed	6,198 "
Rapeseed	6,682 "
Gingellyseed	590 "
Poppyseed	2,277 "
Groundnuts...	547 "
Castorseed	9,563 "
Rice...	47,396 "
Myrabollams	1,218 "
Cottonseed	10,209 "
Mowrseed	5,456 "
Gram	1,659 "
Joowar	... "
Maize	... "

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,795 September and declined to Rs. 2,780 at the close.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,512 1-2
Bank of India	67
Indian Specie Bank	53 1-4

MILLS.

Currimbhoy	1,050
Colaba	1,152 1-2
David	891 1-4
Framji Petits	1,645
Kohinoor	692 1-2
Phoenix	83 3-4
Manockji Petit...	2,785 Sept.
Nagpore...	1,727 1-2
Standard	1,092 1-2
Swadeshi...	1,135

MISCELLANEOUS.

Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,150
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16
Treacher & Co	545 C D

RAILWAY.

Ahmedabad-Prantej	605 X. D.
Tapti-Valley	472 1-2 C. D.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 7 points up, New York 10 up and New York futures were 5 and 6 down.

Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the mills and exporters seemed good and prices in ready lots advanced by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 1 to 3 points up. The market for futures remained steady and sellers being few prices declined by Rs. 1.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 301, but there being few sellers declined to Rs. 310 at the close.

100	Bombay Cotton & Co	Mathis ...	253
200	Y. Cotton & Co	Bengal ...	270
200	Currimbhai Mill	Do. ...	256
200	Do ...	Anjar...	296
100	Do ...	Ujjain...	275
100	Do ...	Kadijin ...	297
300	Ralli Bros ...	Anjar...	293
100	Phoenix Mills...	Mathis...	255
100	Glaze Brooke ...	Broach...	305

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	274
" F Good	...	262
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	290
" F Good	...	278
Sind Punjab Fine	...	290
" F Good	...	278
Khandesh Fine	...	288
" F Good	...	278
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	269
" F Good	...	269
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	297
" F Good	...	287
Amraoti Fine	...	297
" F Good	...	287
Veotmal Fine	...	302
" F Good	...	293
Nagpore Fine	...	305
" F Good	...	295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	311
" F Good	...	301
Methia Fine	...	288
" F Good	...	273
Broach Gin Fine	...	310
" F Good	...	310
Sawginned Good	...	314
Coompta Ginned	...	312
Westerns H. G.	...	295
Do M G	...	301

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 300
Bengal F G	... 230

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 2nd August :—

Khandeish	...	...	...	... Bales
Central India	...	...	...	499 "
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	...	... "
Berar ...	...	...	...	... "
Central Provinces	...	...	...	... "
Oomras	...	...	...	499 "
Dholera	...	...	...	... "
Broach	...	...	...	... "
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	...	252 "
Westerns ...	...	...	...	277 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	...	70 "
Rajputana...	...	...	...	655 "
Sind	...	...	...	... "
Persian	...	...	...	9 "
Other sorts	...	...	...	... "
Egyptian ...	...	...	...	... "
			Total...	1,858 "

LIVERPOOL, August 3.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	... ...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	... ...	5,000
Total Imports	... ...	11,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.—Sept	... ...	7·63 + 1
Sept.—Oct.	... ...	7·33 + 2
Oct.—Nov.	... ...	7·19 + 2
Nov.—Dec.	... ...	7·08 + 2
Dec.—Jan.	... ...	7·05 + 2
Jan.—Feb.	... ...	7·05 + 2
Feb.—Mar.	... ...	7·04 + 2
Mar.—Apl.	... ...	7·04 + 2
Apl.—May	... ...	7·04 + 2

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	13 0	... 13 6
Dunkirk	13 0	... 13 6
Havre	14 0	... 15 0
Hull	12 0	... .
Liverpool	12 0	... 12 0
Marseilles	12 0	... 12 0
Genoa	13 0	... 13 6
London	.....	... .
Hamburg	13 6	... 14 6
Trieste	12 6	... 14 6
Venice... ...	12 6	... 13 6
Open Ports ...	Sept.	... 13 0
	Oct.	... 13 16
	Nov.	... 14 0
	Dec.	... 14 6
	Jan.-Mar.	... 14 6

The market is steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, August 2.

SILVER. COIN.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Govt. of India Rupees.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Bundles ...	...	4,000	...
1 Bundle ...	...	12,000	...
Importers.		Vessels.	From.
M Mackenzie & Co	...	Kola	Busreh
N J Bekhor	...	"	Bagdad

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	18	20,736
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	34	40,916

BANK OF BURMA, LIMITED.

The Directors of the Bank of Burma, in their report for the half-year ended June 30, say :—

The net Profit for the half-year, after making ample provision on all accounts is Rs. 1,67,781-9-9. To this has to be added Rs. 21,851-4-7 carried forward from last half-year, making a total of Rs. 1,89,132-8-4, available for distribution. The Directors have decided :—To declare an ad interim dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, (free of income-tax) absorbing, Rs. 61,687-8-0 ; to place to Reserve Fund, Rs. 100,000 ; and to carry forward, Rs. 27,445-0-4. The affairs of the Bank continue in a satisfactory state, and the Directors are glad to report a continued increase under all headings. The working capital of the Bank has, during the half year increased from Rs. 112,35,207 to Rs. 127,43,196, shewing an increase of Rs. 15,07,989. The Reserve Fund has, by the addition of Rs. 1,00,000 made during the half year, been increased from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,000. The Bank has increased its investments in 3½ per cent. Government paper to Rs. 3,17,500 during the half year.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

Better Prices than Last Month.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 3.

At to-day's opium sale 3,300 chests were disposed of for Rs. 72,90,300 as compared with Rs. 68,05,600 last month. The Benares variety showed larger increase, 165 chests realising Rs. 36,41,725 against Rs. 32,49,450 in July, 1,650 chests of Bengal opium realised Rs. 36,45,575 against Rs. 33,56,150 in July. The combined average per chest was Rs. 2,209 against Rs. 2,062 in July, Rs. 2,177 in June Rs. 3,082 in May and Rs. 3,827 in April.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 3.

There was no alteration of position in the share market to-day. Business did not run into big lines and transactions were generally for small parcels. Prices were unchanged and no higher. The following transactions were reported :—

Coal shares.—Bengal Giridic, Rs. 11-8; Borria, Rs. 18; Matigara, Rs. 4-8; New Kendas, Rs. 6; Raneegunge, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 17-12, and Standard, Rs. 17-15.

Miscellaneous.—Bank of Bengal, Rs. 1,512-8, Rs. 515 and Rs. 1,517-8 Goosery Cotton debentures, Rs. 31-8 and Rs. 32.

2 1-2 per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 96-9 for cash and at Rs. 96-4 for delivery in one month.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM SUGARCANE.

Preliminary forecast of the sugarcane crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam, 1910-1911. [Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908 the area under sugarcane in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 9·1 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.]

Character of the season.—The cold weather months were generally dry, but the monsoon rains of 1909 having continued till the latter part of October a good supply of moisture was retained in the soil. In March good rain fell in the Rajshahi Division where the greater part of the sugarcane crop is grown as also in Assam. Since the latter part of April the rainfall has been copious. On the whole the weather has so far been favourable to the crop.

Area cropped.—A forecast for the crop has, for the first time, been furnished for the Chittagong Hill Tracts this year. Some of the District Officers have also revised the figures for the area under the crop for 1909-1910, As a result, the area for last year stands as 171,600 acres against 170,800 acres as shown in the final forecast of 1909-1910.

According to the estimates of the District Officers the acreage this year comes to 177,700 acres or an increase of 6,100 acres over last year's figure.

The largest increase is reported from Dinajpur, and Bogra and Rajshahi also reports substantial expansion of acreage. The reasons assigned are favourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and better prices of raw sugar prevailing last year. Minor increases have taken place in Malda, Cachar, Kamrup, Darrang, Mymensingh, Chittagong and Tippera. The total increase is estimated to be 11,300 acres.

The districts of Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Sylhet, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Faridpur estimate a contraction of the area under the crop amounting in all to 5,200 acres. Of these, Lakhimpur reports the largest decrease, namely, 1,900 acres as being due to the fact that a good many of the Nepalese settlers who are the chief cultivators of sugarcane have left the district. The Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, reports a loss of 500 acres owing to a disease which appears to be the redrot disease of sugarcane. This will be investigated next cold season.

Outturn.—As far as my information goes the crop promises to be as good as last year, but it is too soon as yet to estimate the outturn accurately.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Aug. 5.

The P. & O. Co.'s. Steamer "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 22nd instant, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., to-morrow, with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Arghyropoe, Mr A C	Moore, Mr R C
Briscoe, Mr C T	Philbey, Mr L R M
Baldwin, Lt A H	Philby, Mrs R M
Bolitho, Lt E H W	Pride, Mr A
Bresser, Rt H J	Rean, Mrs M
Illingworth, Lt P M	Rivett, Miss M G
Jollie, Rt F O H	Simpson, Mr W
Kaul, Mr G H	Thornhill, Mr T
McKenzie, Mrs	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bagot, Mr C E	Ostler, Mr G A
Bond, Capt A	Reynolds, Mr J
Chanokuri, Mr N	Randle, Capt A T C
Chesspe, Mr R St B	Saunders, Mr E
Dickson, Major J H	Scott, Mr H M
Jhaveri, Mr H L	Taylor, Col A H M
Lewis, Mr A E	Teasdale, Mr J P
Lamb, Mr R A	Longhurst, Capt A L
Muler, Major R	Thomson, Capt A G
Mitchell, Mr R St J	Watling, Mr
Moss, Capt E L	Weston, Mr D

FROM BRINDISI.—Dadachanji, Dr. H. H.

FOR KARACHI.

Bate, Mr T R F	Robertson, Mr L V M
Gibson, Mr R E	Levington, Lt L F
Haswell, Capt C H	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Dumbea," August 4.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Dumbea," Captain Rebufat, to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Carnac Bunder at 11-15 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfection Shed, at 7-30 a.m., with all their baggage :

Porcheron Mr G	Kharbari Mr A C
O'Conor Rev W	Kharbari Mrs
Naserwanjee Mr S	Wallinlisq Mr
Mullaphiroze Dr K C	Waltron Miss
Martin, and infr Mr S	Jafer Ali Mr S M
Grant Mr and Mrs A	Hatim B Tyabjee Mr
Taylor Mr E G	Ward Mr C
Warner Mr A E	Shelly Banerjee Mr and Mrs
Munir Mr S M	Robinson Col C F
Ram Dani Mr	Mackenzie Mr
Brito Mr F	Blake Mr J C
de Santos Mr Z F	Denso Mr
Cardezo Mr M	Victor Roza Mr
Chunilal Pora Mr	das Neves Mr J M

SUEZ,

A na Meanes Mirs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—July 11, at Landour, after a brief illness, Clara Geddes Williamson, of the A.P. Mission, at Jhansi.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Warwick Major's Comedy Company, "Jane," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph. "A lesson by the Sea," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Too many dollars in a man's pocket have been known to crowd the sense from under his hat."—Chicago News.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 22nd instant, which left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Salsette" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p. m. on Saturday next.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, Prince Prabhat Deoji of Dharampur, and Prince Dowlatsing of Idar have arrived in Bombay.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July was 654, of whom 430 were males and 224 females.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marques and other places in South Africa per s. s. "Umbiloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday, the 6th August.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Luxmon Govind (40), a Police Ramosi, who was knocked down and run over by a hackvictoria. The deceased was going along DeLisle Road. It was raining very heavily and he could not hear and get out of the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A SHOP LIFTER.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lewis charged Yakub Masta with theft of a purse containing Rs. 20-15-0. The complaint was that the accused went to an embroidery merchant's shop at Kalbadevi Road, accompanied by two others, on Tuesday afternoon. They asked an assistant in the shop to show them an embroidered lace. In the meantime a Parsi customer drove up to the shop and the assistant went to attend to him. On his return to the shop he saw the accused removing the purse. He was caught redhanded and handed over to the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused against whom there were two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MILL STRIKE.

ABOUT two hundred mill-hands went to the office of Messrs. Finlay Muir and Company, Agents of the Swan Mill and asked to be permitted to have an interview with the Manager. The latter took them to the mill premises and tried to persuade them to resume work. They refused and 50 new men were employed in their places and the mill started work.

About 60 men of the roving department of the Kohinoor mill struck work on Tuesday. About 50 more joined them yesterday. Superintendent Murray finding them collected at Vincent Road took them back to the mill if they could be persuaded to resume work. The manager promised to give them redress provided they resumed work. The men demanded that if a notice was put up to the effect that their wages would be increased, they would resume work. The manager refused to do so and the men went back.

RECEIPTS FOR TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two telegrams with an equal number of words are sent, one to Kobe and one to Osaka by the same firm from Bombay on the same day at the same time and the peon brings two receipts for them, bearing separate numbers, but in all other respects the same.

In case of any enquiry to be made to the Telegraph Office in respect of one of the two telegrams, or in case one of the two receipts has to go as an exhibit in a Court, how is the sender to know what number to give to the Telegraph Office, or which of the two receipts to produce in Court ? With firm's sending half a dozen telegrams at the same time to different stations with the same charge, the trouble and annoyance and waste of time in finding out the receipt for a particular telegram must be enormous, and having regard to these inconveniences, will the Superintendent of Government Telegraphs be pleased to direct that the place of destination, shall in future, be indicated on all receipts given as is done in many countries and as was done here formerly,—

Yours, etc.,

TAR-I-BARKI.

DEATH OF MR. MOHOMMED ROGAY.

MR. Mahomed Ali Nakhoda Rogay passed away at the age of 62 on Monday leaving a widow, Mrs. Rogay, and an only daughter Begum Mumtaz Jehan Nasrullah Khan. He was the father-in-law of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan of Sachin, and grandfather-in-law of His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, A.-D.-C. Mr. Rogay was a contemporary of the late Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan, the Hon'ble Sayed Hasan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Latif, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sayed Mahomed. He received a home education and was a remarkable example of self culture. At the early age of 21, he was appointed a Member of Council, and as his family had enjoyed the respect and confidence of the public he was selected as the first Mahomedan by the then Governor, Sir George Wodehouse, to take part in the deliberations of Council. He had been to England twice and stayed there for a considerable time. He was a known English scholar and in addition his mastery of the French language was admirable. Besides these, he was an excellent scholar of Urdu, Persian and Arabic and a brilliant speaker. While he retained his mental vigour he took a leading part in public matters especially such as affected the Mahomedans.

The funeral took place on Tuesday. It was largely attended by all classes of Mahomedans in the City. His Highness the Nawab and Begum Saheba of Sachin and Begum Mumtaz Jehan Nasrullah Khan arrived by special train from Sachin at 2 p. m. to take part in the ceremony. The procession left the residence of the late Mr. Rogay at 2-30 p. m. and went to the Musjid at Karelwadi where the "Zenaja" namaz was performed, after which the body was removed to the Mahomedan burial ground at Sonapur where it was interred in the special family burial plot.

The Ziarat or 3rd day ceremony takes place at 9 a. m. to-day, Thursday. His Highness the Nawab of Sachin and staff will be present on behalf of Begum Nasrullah Khan. The ceremony in connection with the Ziarat takes place at Villa Marina, Chowpatty.

CHINA is asking Germany for officers to reorganise the Chinese army.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presiding.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of 26 pairs of bullocks for the meat van service only one tender from Mr. S. S. Miranda was received, at Rs. 320 per pair of bullocks, 14 hands and upwards in height, and of 6 to 7 years of age. Last year the rate paid for similar bullocks was Rs. 321 per pair. The rate quoted by Mr. Miranda being fair the Commissioner proposed to accept it.

The Committee sanctioned the purchase of 24 pairs as applied for by the Commissioner.

LESSONS IN VACCINATION.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding a letter, forwarded by the Principal of the Grant Medical College, for sanction to the Superintendent of Vaccination receiving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, an additional remuneration.

The Commissioner has addressed the Corporation as follows :—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a letter from the Principal, Grant Medical College, re the training of students for the M. B. B. S. in the subject of vaccination and to request the sanction of the Corporation to the Superintendent of Vaccination giving the necessary instruction in vaccine work in the present case and to candidates generally who wish to learn vaccination on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per student, half of which should be paid to the Superintendent of Vaccination as honorarium for extra work, the other half being credited to the Municipality. The number of candidates sent for instruction at one time will not exceed 15 and the course will last for 6 weeks. A similar proposal has been sanctioned by the Corporation under their Resolution of 22nd November 1909 in regard to Military Medical Students. As stated in this Office No. 30266 of 28th September 1909 the training of the students will not interfere with the ordinary duties of the Superintendent."

The Committee resolved to forward the correspondence to the Corporation with the recommendation to sanction the proposals contained in the Commissioner's letter to them.

THE TRAMWAY JUNCTION AT BORIBANDAR.

The Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Corporation: "With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 4th instant requesting the Commissioner to report the causes of the delay in carrying out the work of relaying the tramway tracks in the locality of the Bhatia Baug, I have the honour to state that in his letter of the 9th June 1909, the Managing Engineer of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., laid down the conditions on which he understood that the work was to be done, viz., that in addition to the payment of £500 as agreed on by the Corporation the Municipality should, firstly, repair the road surface on the abandoned section of the line free of cost to the Company, secondly that they should clear a way through the Bhatia Baug removing trees and railings, etc., leaving the cleared way at a level corresponding to the adjacent road surface, thirdly that this roadway should be reserved entirely for the Company's tram service, fourthly that the free use of the adjacent portions of the Bhatia Baug should be allowed for storing materials during the progress of the work, and, fifthly, that there should be no increase in the track rent payable to the Municipality in respect of the longer length of the line introduced by the deviation.

2. It will appear from the Commissioner's No. 11765 of the 16th July 1909 that he felt himself unable to agree to these terms with the exception of No. 4. The matter was then delayed owing to the absence on leave of Mr. Cooper ; but on his return, made further representations on the subject. The Commissioner, however, on 2nd April expressed himself unable to meet Mr. Cooper's wishes further beyond getting such trees and shrubs in the garden as came in the way of the tramway works removed at Municipal cost. Mr. Cooper in his letter of 19th July has expressed his unwillingness to proceed with the work except on the terms mentioned in his letter of 9th June 1909.

3. I consider that there has been some misunderstanding in the matter. In his letter of 27th June 1907 Mr Cooper estimated the extra cost of the proposed arrangement as being £1,242. This cost however only included the laying of the permanent way and of the overhead equipment. No allowance was made in it for the cost of restoring the abandoned track or leveling the ground for the new track or for paying increased track rent. In his letter of 10th July 1907 the then Managing Director, Mr. Chanter, offered to recommend to his Directors that the work should be carried out if the Corporation was ready to pay the extra cost of the permanent way and overhead equipment viz., £1,242, omitting entirely any compensation for increased cost of maintenance and renewals and making no further reference to extra track rent.

4. Subsequent negotiations took place and at the request of the Committee Mr. Edwardes wrote to Sir Charles Ollivant in his letter of 16th August 1907, soliciting his good offices in the matter. In para 7 of his letter Mr. Edwardes wrote :

"Mr. Chanter's final estimate amounts to £800 for the cost of relaying his tracks. Out of this the Corporation would be prepared to pay a sum not exceeding £500 and they would of course also pay the cost of all other alterations unconnected with the actual work required to be peformed in connection with the Tramways."

5. The result of these negotiations is found in the report dated the 24th December 1907 of the Committee appointed to consider the Bhatia Baug question. In para. 2 of their report the Committee say this (i e the diversion of the tramway tracks) would however entail on the Tramway Co. an extra expenditure estimated at £925 and in consideration of the advantages of such an arrangement to the general public the Committee have informed the Company that they would be willing to recommend the Corporation to bear a moiety of the excess cost not exceeding £500. This proposal has been accepted by the Tramway Co. and the Committee feel sure it will meet with the approval of the Corporation."

6. I think it is clear from these letters that the Tramway Co. have from the first expected the Municipality to bear the cost incident on the diversion with the exception of the cost of actual laying of the new lines towards which the Municipality were to pay £500 and I think this view is borne out by the words of Mr. Edwardes' letter quoted above. I am therefore inclined to think that the Municipality should not ask the Tramway Co. to bear the cost of repairing the road surface of the abandoned track which is estimated by the Executive Engineer at Rs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 2nd August should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Comdr Shuter.....H M S
H M S Perseus .....Comdr Beaty Powell.....H M S
R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook...Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp..... Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus...Comdr Taylor.....R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 3.

Badric .....1613 Jones ....
Brasilian.....3429 Snowdon Captain .....
Clematis.....2963 Robinson ...Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowno .....3155 Falls.....W&A Graham & Co
Feroozi .....2029 Johnstone .....B & P S N & Co
Felician .....27 5 Falck.....T Morrison & Co
Glenchening.....3067 Craig .....W & A Graham & Co
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack..... .....
Hild.....719 Salvesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Islami .....1604 Green.....B & P S N & Co
Kola.....1510 Morrison .....M M & Co
Najmi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nowahera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 Atkin.....T Morrison & Co
Nurani .....2870 Clingan.....T Morrison & Co
Orissa .....3525 Kedalie.....M M & Co
Ishah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Salt.....502 Willoughley.B & H S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
S Clan Macpherson	3041	Macpherson	Chittagong	...10 8	...James Finlay & Co
C&R Hakata Maru	3820	Mocker	Kobe	...12-8	.. N Y Kaisha
D&E Urlana	3333	Carey	Java	...4 8	...M M & Co
F Abydos	1939	Smailes	Rangoon	...N F	...G Cassum
G Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Zanzibar	...10 8	... B & P S N & Co
H Mushtari	1109	Watson	Persian Gulf	...9 3	... B & P S N & Co
M Virawa	3176	Emmett	Calcutta	...5 8	...M M & Co
N Ariel	2208	Race	N F	...W & A	Graham & Co
O Rahmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	...10 8	...B & P S N & Co
P Silverdale	2440	McLeod	Hull	...10-8	...W & A Graham & Co
Q Nonsuch	2414	Alston	Hull	...10-8	...W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Castalia	4030	Hamilton	Liverpool	...11 8 ... W & A Graham & Co
3	Kalibia	3149	Stewart	Dunkirk	...4-8 ... W & A Graham & Co
5	Afghanistan	2849	Bliult	Havre	...9 8 ... M M & Co
7	Trifels	3920	Vollers	Hamburg	...11-8 ... W & A Graham & Co
9	Egypt	4163	Summers	London	...13 8 ... P & O S N Co
15	Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	...4 8 ...M M & Co
16	Waroonga	1603	Chappell	Busreh	...8 8 .. M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera		B Nagar	...3 8 ..
Bahadur	829	Fakeera	N F	N F	...Bo 3 N Co Ld

H W V D

Linga .....951 Cutbush...Karachi...5 8...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Hakata Maru	Mocker	Kobe, July 2
	Harpenden	Cromack	Calcutta, July 20

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Arcadia	Barcham	Shanghai
	Kanzler	Ulrich	Zanzibar

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.
" Urlana, Curry, Sourabaya.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer Hakata Maru for China.
" Mushtari for Persian Gulf.
" Mahommadi for Zanzibar.
" Salsette for Aden.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVALS.

	Vessel	From
26	Galavale	Calcutta
29	Clan Shaw	Liverpool
31	Uhenfels	Antwerp
Aug.		
1	Thongwa	Straits
1	Lindula	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—169 cwts gum, T Nursey; 125 cwts cottonseed R Harichand; 100 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—3,000 cwts wheat flour, W and A Graham and Co; 360 cwts cottonseed, T Memraz.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trifels s—105 cwts gum, E Daruji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Maganlal; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 30 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—50 bales cotton, M Bhimji; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co. Ld.; 100 bales cotton, Samji and Co; 25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Nonsuch s—14,000 cwts cottonseed, W Beckar; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, Tata Sons and Co; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji.

Silverdale s—2,310 cwts myrabolams E Oomersey.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—340 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 27 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 406 cwts rapeseed, D Tejpal; 2,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalcobhoy; 206 cwts assafotida, S Bhimji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—100 cwts olibanum and 210 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 101 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Hakata Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR KOBE.

Hakata Maru s—800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co. 800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—350 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Hakata Maru s—560 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Hakata Maru s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th August.

585. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday at the Cathedral High School commencing to-day Thursday 4th August 1910.

586. Lecture.—Lecture for N. C. Officers at Headquarters on Tuesdays at 6-30 p.m. commencing Tuesday 9th instant.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1905 pages 106 to 111 and 137 to 144.

587. Parade.—Monday 8th instant.—"G!" Coy. Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Cathedral High School.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

D. H. DAVISON, D. D. S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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White Rose, 150 deg.	6 8 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil in Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 4th August 1910.

CONCERNING FREE EDUCATION.

A BELATED blue-book, containing the views of local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the proposed abolition of fees in primary schools, was published in Simla on Tuesday. From the replies sent in to the Government of India it appears that whilst some are for, and others against, one or two cannot quite make up their minds. Yet the weight of opinion is against the abolition of fees. With free education, attendance must be made compulsory, otherwise no good purpose can be served, for the result would be but to take the burden of parents who can afford to pay the small fees exacted, and to throw it on the State. If, by doing so, we merely make those who will not educate their children help to pay for those who will, there would be no cause for complaint. But unless the Government of India can enable local Governments to provide free and compulsory education throughout British India, as it is provided, say, in Baroda, it will be justified in declining to make elementary education free, for the present, and, perhaps, for some considerable time to come. But let us take the replies as the published summaries give them. Madras is not averse to the project if the Government of India will provide the bulk of the funds. Otherwise things must remain as they are. That is what we take to be the views of Madras in a nutshell. Bengal goes against the proposal, although admitting that the weight of opinion is in favour of the abolition of fees. If fees be abolished in primary schools, however, it would go rather further than is proposed. The United Provinces do not support abolition, though believing that the people would be greatly disappointed if Government decided not to carry out the project. Burma is strongly against the scheme. Eastern Bengal and the Frontier Province as emphatically say "Yes;" while the Central Provinces most strongly deprecate any change "merely in order to secure compliance with theories and principles which are novel even in Europe and which even if they prove an ultimate success in the West are totally unsuited to these provinces at this stage of the development."

So far, with two exceptions, we have only the briefest summaries from which to judge of the replies. Those two exceptions are Bombay and the United Provinces, which are fairly fully given. The replies are evidently are well thought out and the reasons which have dictated them are duly set forth. That of Bombay is utterly unanswerable. The existing system of free admission to schools, which was originally designed to aid the poor and backward classes in most areas, which is most elastic in operation and can be freely utilised by the Educational Departments in all parts of the Presidency, has not been sufficiently patronised by the people to warrant the conviction that much advantage would be taken of any general introduction of free primary education. Details are given in support of their contention and, for the reasons quoted, the Governor-in-Council is decidedly of opinion that the general abolition of fees will not secure an increase of attendance in any degree commensurate with the serious cost entailed by such a measure and that for many years to come the existing system of free admission and free studentships will fully suffice for the needs of the more penurious and more backward classes in the Bombay Presidency. Far more important indeed than the abolition of fees, in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, is the need for expenditure upon the opening of new schools throughout the Presidency and upon the improvement of the teaching staff. At the present moment it is roughly estimated that a hundred thousand children in this presidency, whose parents would willingly send them to schools, are debarred by the lack of village schools. In this view the Commissioner in Sind concurs remarking that "there is ample scope for the expenditure of additional funds that Government are likely to be in a position to allot to primary education on such objects, as the further multiplication of schools and provision of better paid teachers, better accommodation and better appliances of all kinds. All these are undoubted and crying needs and until they have been suitably fulfilled they would seem to have a first claim on whatever additional funds can be spared." Bengal too supports this view, and we may accept it as the most sensible and best calculated to be productive of good results.

The two accounts telegraphed of the reply of the United Provinces differ very materially, for whilst the one shows it favourable to the idea, the other states that whilst the Lieutenant-Governor is a strong advocate of free primary education in communities, he considers circumstances are not advanced enough for its general adoption, and he "cannot too strongly deprecate the idea of making such education free, merely on the general ground that a system of free primary education should be an institution of every civilised State." But the reply of the Lieutenant-Governor is not solely that of the United Provinces. It is a communication in which Sir John Hewett gives his views as Lieutenant-Governor of those provinces, and his experiences as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for eight years. As Lieutenant-Governor, he thinks that very large sums of money would have to be spent before our system of primary education could become anything like as general as it should be, and the Lieutenant-Governor is respectfully of opinion that the policy of surrendering fees paid by the students at primary schools, while primary education is in its present undeveloped state, would be disastrous since it would be calculated to retard rather than advance it. As Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces the question of primary education was constantly before him, and he has no hesitation in saying that the conditions of those Provinces are as unsuitable for a system of free primary education as are those of the United Provinces. As Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, where he had opportunities of observing the state of education in each province of India, he entertains no doubt that there is no province in which primary education is at present so general as to justify its being made free. So there we have the opinions of three in one and one in three. Finally the Lieutenant-Governor would not only advise against the abolition of fees on the ground that primary education is at present far from being general. In his judgment the comparison with England and several other civilied countries, where fees have been abolished in primary schools, does not furnish a conclusive argument. In those countries education is compulsory. It is a generally accepted principle that where education is compulsory it should be free, and if India has one she must have the other. We do not suppose the Government of India will act otherwise than on the opinions of educationists of the type of the Government of Bombay and the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, and if the Educational member desires a strong policy which shall bring him fame he cannot do better than accept that suggested by Bombay in increasing the number of schools, providing for those localities which are in need of tuition and preventing teachers starving on less than a living wage. The time for free education has distinctly not yet arrived.

REGENCY BILLS OF 1910 AND OF 1840.

THE Regency Bill has passed the House of Lords, without a division, and will soon become law—to remain a dead letter on the statute book, we hope, like its predecessor of 1840. But the silent passage through the Lords reminds us of the different fate in the matter of the otner. The Regency Bill of 1840, as we had occasion some weeks ago to say, nominated Prince Albert as the Regent during the minority of the heir-apparent then to be born to Queen Victoria, should the latter die at any time before the heir came of age. This was entirely natural as the Prince was the father of the heir. The Whigs were then in power under Lord Melbourne, who, as is well known, was very agreeable to the young Queen personally and very willing to carry out her wishes, among which a very strong one was to have her Consort nominated as the sole Regent. But Prince Albert who had been married to the Queen in February of that year was at first not popular, especially with the Tories, then under the great Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel; and they had only a little before the Regency Bill was introduced in July, opposed the Bill for his annuity and succeeded in reducing it to thirty thousand pounds instead of fifty. They had also been opposed on the question of the Prince's precedence. Therefore naturally it was supposed that they would take up a hostile attitude on the question of the Prince's regency too. The Whigs had proceeded somewhat high-handedly in these matters, and it was admitted that they were wanting in courtesy to their Tory opponents in Parliament in not consulting with them previously. The action of the Tories was laid down to irritation at the conduct of the Ministers rather than to any real opposition to the Prince. So the Ministers, at the instance of Baron Stockmar, took their time in the conciliatory step of consulting the Opposition leaders before the Regency Bill was introduced. A Council of Regency had been at first suggested in opposition to the Bill But Lord Melbourne, the Whig Premier, had gained over the Duke and Peel before the Bill was brought up, and the Tories through their leaders agreed to pass the Bill, making the Prince the sole Regent without associating with him several others in a Council of Regency. Thus that fear Tory opposition to the Regency Bill was allayed.

Still it did not pass the House of Lords without opposition. Queen Victoria's uncles, the younger sons of George III, felt sore at the advancement of Prince Albert. One of them, the notorious Duke of Cumberland, who had become King of Hanover, had steutly opposed him in the matter of giving him precedence next after the Queen and the question had to be dropped, much to the chagrin of the youthful sovereign. Another uncle, the Duke of Sussex, vigorously opposed this Regency Bill and stood out to the appointment of a Council of Regency in which the family of George III, including himself, of course, should be represented. Efforts had been made to conciliate him, and the young Queen was more than usually civil to him. His morganatic wife was recognised by her and in this year, 1840, Duchess of Inverness, who was also permitted to sup at the Royal Table at a social function at Lansdowne House. The Duke was pleased at these marks of Royal favour from his niece; but still he did not withdraw his opposition to the Bill. He wrote to Lord Melbourne that "he must oppose the Bill in the House of Lords and that he must not allow the rights of the family to be passed over." He recorded his opposition in a speech at the second reading; but he did not go so far as to record a formal written protest in the Journals of the House as is the privilege of the Lords. Of course, the Duke of Sussex was alone in his opposition now, as the Tories held aloof and the Regency Bill was passed on 2nd August. How anxious was Prince Albert for its safe passage and how fearful of opposition, we learn from his letter to his father, in which he writes: "An affair of the greatest importance to me will be settled in a few days. I mean the Regency Bill, which will to-day be read for a third time in the House of Lords. There has been much trouble to carry the matter through, for all sorts of intrigues were at work, and had not Stockmar gained the opposition for Ministers, it might well have ended as did the £50,000. There was not a word of opposition in the House of Lords except from the Duke of Sussex." Nothing of all this sort will be recorded of the Regency Bill of 1910. The place of the Duke of Sussex as the Royal uncle is now taken by the Duke of Connaught; and in nothing is the change brought about by these seventy years more marked than in the cordial relations now subisting between varicus members of the Royal Family.

MEMORIALS TO THE LATE KING.

WE heartily endorse the opinion of the Home Government, expressed by the Primier, that the most suitable method of commemorating King Edward will be by local memorials—instead of a national monument—in each city or county, the character of each memorial being decided according to local conditions. And, as we have already stated, we commend that idea to the consideration of the people of this country. Communications are more easily and cheaply available now than formerly, and there is more chance of a Bombay subscriber seeing the memorial he has helped to erect in Calcutta or Delhi, but what of that? A local memorial is constantly before him and he has an ever-present reminder of the King, in whose honour the tribute was offered and of the object for which it was placed there. Better than a national memorial would be a tree or an obelisk in every village or town. Subscriptions are rolling in to the national memorial in India more rapidly perhaps, than towards Bombay's scheme. But that is wrong in principle. Both the interests of the city and the object for which the movement has been inaugurated—the perpetuation of the memory of great King-Emperor who did so much for India—demand that the local memorial shall have first consideration and claim.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod will shortly proceed on long leave. One more Court will, therefore, have be formed on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court and it is understood that the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar will preside over it.

WE hear on reliable authority that the firm at Shanghai, whose failure is reported to have embarrassed the local yarn market, is not that of Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co.

IT is stated that it will be sometime before Messrs. Butler and Clark will become members of the Government of India. Mr. Butler's Department has yet to be organised and he will still be Foreign Secretary in September. Mr. Clark is not expected to arrive till October or November.

NEWS comes from Kashmir, that the Maharajah will visit Simla next month, and that arrangements are on foot for a visit from the Commander-in-Chief in India in October. Sir O'Moore Creagh will pay a six weeks' visit at the end of September and return to Calcutta in time to meet the new Viceroy on his arrival.

FIFTEEN thousand miners have struck work at Bilbao, in Spain.

THE Secretary of State is sending out Messrs. Dudook, Rushforth and Kelly as probationers for the Enrolled List of the Finance Department.

IT is understood that Sir Josdeline Wodehouse will retire from the Army at the beginning of November, owing to ill health.

MR. H. Lionel Rogers, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been elected headmaster of King's College School.

GREECE has paid Roumania an indemnity of £300 over the incident in which a number of Greeks boarded a Roumanian mail steamer at Piraeus to arrest a deserter.

A MIMIC aeroplane battle at a French military camp recently proved the possibility of one aviator shooting another while both are flying.

THE late Mr. Henry Dexter, of New York, in addition to bequeathing £200,000 to charity, left £2,000 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the person who murdered his son in the Adirondacks.

COLONEL GEORGE CLAVELL MANSEL, D.S.O., who served with distinction in South Africa, and at one time commanded the Durham Light Infantry, was suddenly seized with illness in his motor-car, and died shortly after reaching Leicester.

AT the monthly meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, it was resolved to call upon the Board of Agriculture to appoint a Departmental Committee to inquire into the origin, nature, and administration of anthrax in cattle, which was not only increasing in virulence, but was dangerous to human beings as well as cattle.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Poles and Ruthenians.

BERLIN, JULY 15.

IN the beginning of July racial combats were fought out between Polish and Ruthenian students in Lemberg University, and free use was made of revolvers on both sides. The courses of lectures had to be stopped; a large posse of police troops was called into action and many students, almost exclusively Ruthenians were taken into custody. This deplorable outrage is by no means the first of its kind. A couple of years ago similar scenes were witnessed in the old University of Galicia and the imprisoned students then adopted the same stratagem as the English Suffragettes last year, i. e., they refused to take any food. It was in connection with these hostilities that in 1908 the Stadtholder of Galicia was murdered by a Ruthenian student.

These occurences show that the feeling of the Ruthenians especially of those of the educated classes is very much enraged against the domineering Poles. The motives of this hatred are not far to seek. It is the abuse of the principal of majority against which the Ruthenians revolt. The Poles claim for their own nationality 53 percents of the population of Galicia and allow for the Ruthenians only 43 percents, the remaining four percents being absorbed by the Germans. Even if this calculation had never been challenged, it ought to impress the Poles with the reasonableness of the Ruthenian claim for consideration. But as it has been proved that 800,000 of the so-called Poles are Israelities, and therefore of an alien race, the Ruthenians are in reality equal to the Poles in point of numbers, the corrected figures being 43 percent Poles, 43 percent Ruthenians, 10 percent Israelities, 4 percent Germans. Nevertheless the political power is exclusively in the hands of the Poles. They have two Universities of their own (Lemberg and Crakow), the Ruthenians none. On purpose the elementary schools in the Ruthenian districts are kept in a backward state. All important offices in the administration are reserved to the Poles. At the general elections an unjust distribution of seats and the free application of terroristic means secures always a majority for the Poles.

The Ruthenians bitterly resent the disadvantage at which they are placed. They often appealed to the Sovereign to whom they always proved very loyal subjects, whilst the Poles stood twice up in rebellion in the middle of last century. It was due to the ready help of the Ruthenian peasants that the first of these insurrection could be so easily quelled in 1847. It is true they acted not only for reasons of loyalty but also out of hatred against their Polish landlords. Certainly it will not be the last time that the national antagonism of Poles and Ruthenians found vent in sanguinary encounters.

In one respect the frequent reappearance of these riots is, perhaps, useful for the peace of Europe. For thereby it is obvious that the the Panslavistic idea is still very far from any possibility of realisation. The Russian propagators of this movement that would give to the Russian Empire a predominance in Eastern Europe have never told us how the alleged fraternity of the Slavic race is compatible with the deep-seated hatred of the Ruthenians and the Poles or the Servians and the Bulgarians. The apparent friendship between the Czechs and the Russians has not yet been tested; it is possible only as long as the two nationalities are belonging to different States; for the Czechs are the last to stand the treatment suffered in Russia by all minor nationalities.

Two conclusions are to be drawn from the Galician events. Firstly, it is clear that the Poles are inclined to extraordinary haughtiness whenever they have the majority. Secondly, it appears as a demand of justice that the Austrian Government ought to protect the Ruthenian caure in Galicia and not to allow the Poles a free hand, because their votes in the Cisleithanian Diet are of great importance.

GERMAN CUSTOMS DUTIES ON FRENCH CHAMPAGNE.

The French have shown good common sense when the recent increase of the German import duties on French Champagne and alcoholic liquors was announced. They recognized the fact that there was no political motive behind this purely financial measure and they estimated the effect of this measure without any exaggeration. Indeed the difference will hardly be perceivable on the import lists. Even in the last few years the consumption of French Champagne showed a comparatively low average. The German nation has on its drink bill altogether 15 million bottles of sparkling wines. But of these not less than 90 per cents. are of German origin and only 1 1-2 million bottles are imported from France. It is still the general belief in Germany that despite all betterings in the quality of German sparkling wines, the genuine French article if the best brands are chosen stands without a peer, and in this respect the tongue of the Teuton is a good judge. But most of sparkling wine is drunk on ceremonial occasions or to emphasize the good cheer of an entertainment. For these purposes the German article serves well enough for most people, and as the difference of prices is about 4 or 5 shillings per bottle, we find that only wealthy people or young men of the fast sort insist on the celebrated French specialities. It is to be expected that they will stick to their habit after the difference has been raised by a shilling per bottle. On the whole the consumption of French Champagne will remain stationary despite the 50,000 pounds sterling levied by the German Government in the form of increased import duty.

As regards the alcoholic drinks imported from France no change whatever is to be anticipated from the higher rate of duty. These beverages are drunk in very small quantities at a time, and the superiority of French brandy is so well established that the highly reputed brands are in no danger of loosing customers in the Fatherland. Indeed the motive of the German Government for raising these dues was not of any protective nature for home industry, but simply a feeling of proportion. As all excise duties were raised considerably by the financial reform of last year. It seemed only reasonable that the finest qualities coming from abroad should bear a comparatively equal share if calculated ad valorem.

A RYTHMO-MUSICAL ACADEMY AT DRESDEN.

The well-known musician and pedagogue Professor Jacques-Dalcroze of Geneva has decided to leave the Swiss Cooservatory and to found a new musico-rhythmic Academy at Dresden. Thus an experiment will be made with a new system of education, a peculiar combination of callisthenics and music. From very small beginnings Professor Dalcroze worked up his method of developing the sense for rhythm that is given to everybody by the mechanism of breathing into the ruling organism of body and soul. His first success, was evident from the rapid progress his pupils made in music. He then showed that acquaintance with the rhythm best adopted to every movement of the body may help us wonderfully in gymnastics and mechanic arts. The strength of will is greatly improved, too, by rhythmic exercises. At last the pupils show a power of self-restraint and mental ease that they appear to do automatically what for others necessitates a great amount of effort. No wonder, that after such results the number of his pupils advanced from 8 in 1905-6 to 359 in the last academic year. Nevertheless the professor came to the conclusion that Geneva and French Switzerland was not a fit soil for his high-flown aspirations, because he could not get support from the State and Calvinistic parents hesitated to make musical and physical training the basis of their children's education. Most of his pupils, especially the girls, hailed from Germany. By a course of lectures delivered to large audiences in Berlin and Dresden the Professor got liberal offers from both places if he would start an Academy of his own at these places. In the end he accepted the invitation fron Dresden.

The beautiful suburb Hellerau on the Dresden heath will be the seat of the new Institute. It is the place where the "Dresden workshops for industrial art" are situated that have given a new impetus to German handicraft. Professor Dalcroze found the surroundings of this modern garden city best adapted to his new Academy. What he demanded in the shape of class rooms was modest enough. Four large rooms for practising and an enormous hall for public performances is all he required. What distinguishes his method from that of any other existing school, the Professor summed up in the following way: "There are in Germany as well as in other countries thousands of schools that are calculated to develop the faculties either of human reason or of the ear or the drawing hands or of the dancing feet of the singing voices exclusively. But there is no school where the rudimentary artistic instincts belonging to every side of human activity are cultivated and where all the senses and emotional faculties are developed in harmony with each other to that perfection as scientific training raises the power of reasoning." To accomplish that is the aim of the new Academy.

Until the new building will be finished M. Dalcroze hold his classes at Dresden. For the autumn already now 50 children are inscribed for the elementary course. They will get instructions in breathing economy, rhythmic gymnastics and in appreciating sounds to begin with. At the same time the Professor will prepare young musicians either for their special profession or as teachers for rhythmico musical schools. Some of his former pupils are already engaged for American and German schools. Indeed, Professor William James, of Harvard University, is one of the most enthusiastic admirers of the new system. The theatres in Germany have taken kindly to the new chances offered and have introduced the Dalcroze method at their schools for professional singers and dancers. Certainly the new Academy opens under most promising auspices.

L. ASCH.

DHARWAR TALUKA BOARD.

Superseded for Two Years.

THE following resolution of the Bombay Government has been issued as a Press Note:—

Resolution.—The Collector of Dharwar has reported the following facts concerning the administration of the Taluka Local Board, Dharwar.

Up to the end of 1908 the Dharwar Taluka Local Board had in their employ a sub-overseer by name Yakkar. In December 1908 this man committed suicide on the day following that on which he had been entrusted with a sum of nearly Rs. 500 with which to pay bills and coolies. An enquiry was held as to the cause of his suicide, and it was disclosed that he had been guilty of heavy defalcations in respect to the Local Funds entrusted to him amounting to over Rs. 1,000. This enquiry was conducted principally by the then non-official Vice-President, but subsequent events proved that it was not thoroughly made. A sum of Rs. 500 was recovered from the surety for the sub-overseer for that amount, and the District Local Board made good the balance due. Subsequently the non-official Vice-President submitted bills with duly attested completion certificate and a cheque for Rs. 525-10-0 was issued. The sum included one item of Rs. 237-12-0 for furlong and guard stones on the cantonment roads, and this amount was paid to the contractor.

Shortly after this and anonymous letter was received and on further enquiry it was found that the bill for work in connection with cantonment roads was false. The Mamlatdar, who inspected the roads, found that not a single furlong stone was forthcoming and that such guard stones as there were, were obviously old ones. The completion certificate was signed by a non-official member of the Works Committee and the non-official Vice-President. Both admitted that they had never seen the work question though the cantonment roads are within a mile of Dharwar town where they reside, while the member went so far as to state that he signed the document without enquiring its nature.

After the discovery of this fraud, further enquiries were made to see whether there were any other false bills in the datter of the Vice-President, who had resigned. The new Vice-President discovered bills in connection with four works which appeared to him to be suspicious. These preliminary enquiries have shown such grave irregularities as in the case of one work probable overpayment, gross confusion of accounts and complete disregard of the rules regarding the execution of and payment for works. In another a sum of Rs. 367 was paid on account of repairs to a well upon which it is clear by inspection on the spot that only Rs. 60 have been expended, while there are no vouchers for the payment of Rs. 307. The final bills were submitted by the overseer who has committed suicide and paid by the late non-official Vice-President without question. The pay bills were countersigned by two non-official members of the Board, but no completion certificate was prepared.

In another case a sum of Rs. 140 was paid for demarcation stones on a road, the bill being countersigned by a non-official member. No completion certificate was prepared, and inspection shows that not a single boundary stone was planted on the road.

Another case is similar, Rs. 138 being paid for work which inspection shows to be worth not more than Rs. 110.

These instances have been chosen haphazard at the preliminary enquiry hitherto undertaken. They suffice to show that this Taluka Local Board is quite incompetent to perform its duties and has grossly abused its powers, and that the non-official members, who have signed bills and certificates, have shown complete absence of any sense of responsibility to the public.

It is clear that a series of grave frauds have been allowed to be perpetrated unchecked by the Board, and the Governor in Council is compelled to conclude that it is obviously incompetent to discharge its duties. The affair of the Board must be thoroughly examined and the administration reconstructed. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct, under section 67 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, that the Dharwar Taluka Local Board should be superseded for a period of two years from the date of the publication of this order and that the assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka should exercise and perform the powers and duties of the Board.

AT Rheims recently an Alsatian tailor, named Weiss, committed suicide after he had made seven unsuccessful attempts to take his own life. He tried drowning, hanging, shooting, and stabbing, and finally resorted to suffocation.

IT is reported that a new type of gunboat is being laid down at Nagasaki. Its displacement will be only 240 tons, but it will have engines capable of developing 13,000 horse-power. "What this means," says a Shanghai paper, "will be understood when we say that the largest Japanese gunboat now afloat, namely the *Uji*, displaces 620 tons and has only 1,000 horse-power. The new vessel will be of exceptionally small draft so that she will be able to ascend rivers and ply among islands."

TWO NAVAL EXPLOSIONS.

GERMAN AND FRENCH SAILORS' KILLED.

Passenger Steamer Stopped by a Shell.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A series of naval mishaps took place yesterday. The Kaiser was witnessing several batteries repelling a hostile fleet, which was represented by targets at Swinemuende, when a crowded passenger steamer attempted to enter the harbour. She was stopped by a shell exploding only a furlong ahead. Panic ensued among the passengers.

Six men were killed and fourteen injured by an explosion on board a torpedo-boat at Kronstadt.

Two bluejackets were killed and several injured through the explosion of a submarine mine which was being fished up at Toulen.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

Strikers Set Fire to Rolling-Stock.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Every effort has been made to settle the Canadian railway troubles, but hitherto without avail. Rioting strikers at Winnipeg ignited some rolling stock in the Canadian Northern yard, and thirty cars were burned.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

As a result of the intervention of the Government, the Grand Trunk strike has been settled by a compromise between the men's demands and the Company's offer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION.

Labour Defeat.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Adelaide that a snap division in the Assembly on the Bill providing for adult suffrage in the Council elections, which was the principal plank of the Labourites, has resulted in a majority of only three, owing to the absence of two Labour members. The majority required for a modification of the Constitution was not obtained and the Bill is lost.

AVIATION.

More Accidents Reported.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

The German airship "Parseval VI," bound from Bayreuth for Munich, has descended at Atteglofsheim with a damaged propeller. She afterwards resumed her journey, and reached Munich safely.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Captain Maitland fell, while aeroplaning on Salisbury Plain yesterday, and broke one ankle and dislocated the other.

MEMORIALS TO KING EDWARD.

Local rather than National.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Mr. Asquith has written a letter to the Lord Mayor that the Government is of opinion that the most suitable method of commemorating King Edward will be by local memorials, instead of a national monument, in each city or county, the character of each memorial being decided according to local conditions.

THE NEW VICEROY.

Title Gazetted.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Lord Hardinge has been gazetted as Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

RACING KILLED IN NEW YORK STATE.

Effect of New Laws.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The "Times" states that as the result of the new laws, which come into force on the 1st of September, the Jockey Club and other organisations have decided to end racing in New York State on the 31st of August.

FIGHTING WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The appeal for funds by the Women's Anti-Suffrage League has already produced £20,000.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S GIFT.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Queen Alexandra has sent £50 to the widow of the late Mr. Harry Cox, who lost his life in the course of X-ray researches.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Surrey has beaten Notts at the Oval, by an innings and 143 runs.

Kent has beaten Middlesex at Canterbury, by an innings and 150 runs.

MR. COOK, the popular Assistant Inspector of Police, Simla, has been promoted to a District Superintendentship of Police in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

SPAIN AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

King Alphonso Consults M. Briand.

MONSTER DEMONSTRATIONS OF CATHOLICS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

King Alphonso, who is crossing France with his consort en route to England, had a long conference yesterday with the anti-Clerical Premier, M. Briand, the chief author of the French Congregations Law.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Reuter telegraphs from Madrid that Catholic agitation in the provinces has assumed a most threatening aspect, especially at Vixcaya and Pampaluna where it is of a furious character.

It is probable that the authorities will disallow the monster demonstration at San Sebastian on Sunday. The organisers are determined to hold it whether authorised or not. They rely on the participation of seventy thousand Catholics of whom many are Bilbao miners who are coming by special trains. A flotilla of boats which was originally intended to demonstrate before King Alfonso, who has been staying at San Sebastian, will also take part. The authorities justify the prohibition on the ground that many foreign visitors to San Sabastian would be endangered.

SYRIAN REVOLT.

Christian Villages Destroyed.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Druses of the Hauran have revolted, and destroyed two Christian villages, killing many people. Troops have been despatched to suppress the rising.

[The Hauran is a tract of country in Syria to the South of Damascus.]

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Disarmament Ordered.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

Teheran telegram reports that the Mejliss has authorised the Government to disarm the Fidais, including the followers of Satar Khan and Bakir Khan.

AGITATION IN MACEDONIA.

Turkish Minister's Tour.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that Talaat Bey, Minister of the Interior, is going on a tour of the Provinces including Macedonia. It is hoped that the tour will have a calming effect.

GERMANS IN CANADA.

Sir W. Laurier's View.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The *Times'* correspondent at Toronto telegraphs that in reply to the address of Germans at Regina who pledged their sons to the Canadian navy, Sir W Laurier said he did not believe in the danger of a war between England and Germany. England was Germany's best friend, and why in the name of commonsense should they quarrel?

NEW ACCESSION OATH.

Parliament Adjourned.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

In the House of Lords to-day, the third reading of the Declaration Bill was adopted amid cheers.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The Royal assent has been given to the Declaration, Regency and Civil List Bills.

Parliament has adjourned un il the 15th November.

HALF-MILE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

In the half-mile swimming Championship at Leicester to-day, Beaurepuire won easily in 11 mins. 39 4-5 secs.

He continued swimming and created a record for one thousand yards of 13 mins. 18 secs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

The deaths are announced of Colonel Lewis Dawnay and Mr. Linley Sambourne,

[Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Lewis Payn Dawnay was the second son of the 7th Viscount Downe and was born in 1846. He was educated at Eton. He entered Parliament as M. P. for Thirsk, 1880-85, and Thirsk and Malton Division of the North Riding, 1885-92. He was in the reserve of officers and served in the Transvaal War, and received medal with clasp. He married in 1877 Lady Victoria Alexandrina Elizabeth Grey, sister of the fourth Earl Grey. He has two sons and one daughter.

[Edward Linley Sambourne, journalistic draughtsman and designer, succeeded Sir John Tenniel as Chief Cartoonist for "Punch" since January 1901. He was one of the Royal Commissioners and sole juror for Great Britain in Class 7 of the Fine Arts Paris exhibition, 1900. He was born in 1845 in London; was educated in the City of London School and Chester College. At sixteen years of age he went as gentleman apprentice to Marine Engine Works of Messrs. John, Penn and Son, Greenwich. In April 1867 his first small drawing appeared in the "Punch" through the encouragement of Mark Lemon, the 1st editor, and has contributed ever since that date. Formerly he was co-cartoonist with Sir John Tenniel. He has published many illustrated books, the illustrated "New Sandford and Merton" being one. He designed the diploma for the Fisheries Exhibition of 1883.]

THE TIBETAN SITUATION.

Dalai Lama's Proposed Reinstatement.

LHASSA MISSION RESULTS THROWN AWAY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Sir Francis Younghusband publishes a two-column article in the *Times* on the British action in Tibet and its results. He begins by observing that the recent bluebook disclosed how, little by little, the results of the Lhassa mission have been thrown away and the Chinese with a steady persistence have insinuated themselves once more between us and the Tibetans. He describes in detail the negotiations which led to the complete upsetting of the original agreements for the payment of the indemnity and the evacuation of the Chumbi Valley. Then came the Chinese forward movement and the flight of the Dalai Lama.

He concludes, "Experience has shown that the Chinese are bent on pursuing and inciting Tibetans to pursue a policy inimical to their Indian neighbours. Experience has also proved that whenever we came into personal contact with the Tibetans, hostility gave place to friendship. The Tibetans want direct relations with us. The Government should have all the support that the country can give them in insisting with the Chinese that direct relations shall continue and an effective Tibetan Government be maintained."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Reuter's statement that China is reconsidering the reinstatement of the Dalai Lama has not received any official confirmation here as yet. It is however understood that since the Dalai Lama's arrival in India, last cold weather, the British Foreign Office and Sir John Jordan have used their good offices in placing his case before the Wei-wu-pu and it is not improbable that a satisfactory solution of the Tibetan problem will be reached. No importance is attached to the Pekin opinion that Tibetans are likely to attack the British Trade Agencies, but the difficult point in the situation is the influx of Chinese and other non-descript foreigners into Tibet. It is recognised here that the situation is improving and what is very unlikely that any occasion will arise for the force which is now concentrating at Siliguri to cross the frontier.

LATER.

The following Mule Corps have received orders to mobilize for Tibet in case of need, namely the 26th at Lucknow, the 9th at Umballa, the 10th at Meerut and the 11th at Bareilly. Of these the 26th Mule Corps will be the first unit to move to Siliguri after which the 48th Pioneers and the first Company of Sappers are to start. The 32nd Battery and (not the 22nd) and the 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas, which are also mobilising, stand fast for the present at Dehra Dun and Almorah respectively.

The following transport officers have been detailed for the force:—Major H Da B. Codrington to be Base Commandant at Siliguri; Major H. A. P. Lindsay to be Base Transport Officer; Major H. M. M. Brooke to be Base Supply Officer; Captain Mark Synge to be Supply and Transport Officer at Gnatong; Lieut. L. Wood to be Carrier Corps Commandant; Captain S S. W. Paddon to be Bullock Train Commandant.

NALDANGA SHOOTING AFFRAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The "Khulnabashi" states that Bibhuti Bhusan Deb Roy has been arrested on suspicion for complicity in the Naldanga shooting affair and is in custody.

A Narangunje wire to the "Bengalee" says that Bhupatimohan Sen, aged 20, has been arrested by Inspector Sarat Chandra Ghose, C.I.D., Dacca, in connection with the same case and taken to Dacca. The arrested man is a brother-in-law of Suresh Chandra Sen, the proclaimed offender of the Rajendrapur train dacoity case.

"YUGANTAR" LEAFLET CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The "Yugantar" leaflet case against a printer came up for hearing before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate, this afternoon. After some evidence had been taken the accused Maheadra Chatterjee made a statement. He said Ashu gave him the manuscript, but as he could not decipher it, he returned it. Sometime after Ashu asked him to print the notice, which Ashu would have set up for him. He lent his press, and the notice was set up and printed. He got a small amount for the printing of three hundred copies. In reply to the Magistrate, he said, he made his statement voluntarily. The case was adjourned.

OFFERING SEDITIOUS BOOKS FOR SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Two Bengali youths named Harish Chandra Ganguly, aged 22, and Deben, went to a Calcutta bookshop on Monday and offered several Bengali books for sale which prove to be seditious. They are now in custody. It is alleged that the boys did not know what the books contained.

A MUNSIFF'S APOLOGY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Sometimes ago the Munsiff of Rajbari ordered the arrest and detention of the Headmaster of Goalundoo School, who was a witness before him. The Head-Master after his release instituted criminal proceedings against the Munsiff. The District Magistrate of Faridpore intervened. The Munsiff offered an apology and the Headmaster has withdrawn the case.

DACCA POLITICAL DACOITY.

House-Searches in Several Towns.

MANY ARRESTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

In connection with the Dacca political dacoity case, a posse of Bengal Police, yesterday, searched the house of Babu Poresh Chander Sen Gupta, practising as Kabiraj, at Behalah, near Calcutta. It is reported that many incriminating letters, books, and pamphlets were found. Gupta was arrested and taken to the Alipore lock-up, and is to be sent up to Dacca.

Three house-searches were made by the Calcutta police in connection with political cases. Yesterday at 31-1 Bonomali Sircar's Lane, Nagendro Mohan Sen Gupta was arrested in connection with the Dacca political dacoity case and several bombs and a quantity of papers were seized. Two other searches were made in consequence of the statements made by Nogendranath Mozumdar who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of being concerned in an Arms Act case, but nothing was found and no arrests were made,

LATER.

Two more arrests have taken place in Calcutta in connection with the Dacca case. The police on Tuesday night searched the house of Babu Bhupendra Kumar Laha, Vakil, High Court, at Puddopoker, Bowanipore, seized a quantity of papers, letters and documents and arrested the vakil's two brothers, Dinesh and Maniklal, who will be sent to Dacca. Both men were arrested on a previous occasion and convicted in connection with a political case in Eastern Bengal.

In connection with the arrest of Paresh Chunder Sen Gupta at Behala it has been ascertained that Sen Gupta had rented a room at Behala at a stone's throw from the Police station and was practising as Kabiraj for the last six months. It is alleged that the accused was a member of the Dacca (knowledge imparting) Sabha which was raided some time ago by the Dacca police who arrested some of its prominent members, one of whom was accused's brother who was subsequently discharged on executing a bond for good behaviour. At the search of the Sabha the police seized a photograph of accused which was circulated to all police stations and which it is alleged led to his identification. A similar photograph was also found at accused's residence at Behala. He was sent to Dacca by the Goalundo Mail on Tuesday night.

This morning police raided three houses in the northern part of Calcutta two in connection with recent find of arms and ammunition and other in connection with the Dacca case. No arrest was made.

DACCA, AUGUST 3.

The whole town has been convulsed to-day by numerous house-searches and arrests under sections 121 A, I.P.C., for waging war against the King and committing an offence against the State. Lalit Mohan Roy, a senior pleader of the Bar, has been arrested on this charge and his house being searched several papers connected with the National School have been seized. Akshaya Kumar Dutt, brother of the Assistant Government Pleader, and Nishi Kanta, nephew of the pleader Aswini Kumar Guha, have been arrested and their houses searched. One Nibaran Chandra Sen's house also was searched and his son arrested. Jyotirmoy Roy convicted in the late Dacca Janmastamy stabbing case has been also arrested. Manick Chandra Guha, and Dinesh Chandra Guha, two sons of pleader Nibaran Chandra Guha, had been arrested at Calcutta and produced before the Magistrate here and their house here is also searched. It should be remembered that this Manick and Dinesh Guha have recently been convicted for assaulting a policemen, Ratilal Roy, who was shadowing Pulin Behary Dass after his return from deportation. The house of one Basanta Kumar Guha at Bajrajogini has been searched and the search is still going on in his Dacca house in connection with his son, Purna Chandra Guha, against whom there is a warrant under the aforesaid section.

In these searches air-guns, daggers, knives, lathis, portraits of Arabindo Ghosh and Bepin Pal, numerous papers, books including "Anandamath" by Bankim Babu, have been seized by the police and taken into custody. It may be noted that all these persons arrested are the provincial members of the Anushilan Samity, Dacca. All these accuseds including Pulin Behary Das and others, arrested, yesterday, are in hajut. It is understood a big political gang will shortly be put on trial.

Amarendra Nath Ghose, a leading Muktear of Tangail in Mymensing, has been brought here this evening under arrest under sections 121 and 121 A, Indian Penal Code, for waging war against the King. He forms one of the gang.

MYMENSINGH, AUGUST 3.

The police visited yesterday morning the house of Upendra Nath Sen, Law Superintendent, Tagore Estate, Mymensingh, seized some letters, a photo of Khudiram, and Bartomanrananiti. The warrant was issued against the second brother of Upendra by the Magistrate of Dacca, it is believed, in connection with the Rajendrapur train dacoity. That brother was not found, but the police arrested Profulla Chandra Sen another brother of Upendra, aged seventeen, and sent him to Dacca. The police simultaneously searched the dispensary of Govinda Sen, of Sebari. Rumours of simultaneous searches at Kishanganj, Jamalpur, and Tangail are current here. All the warrants were issued from Dacca.

MURDERS IN CALCUTTA.

Police Informer Stabbed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Another murder, the second in this week occurred in Colootolab, Calcutta, on Tuesday night, the victim being a police informer, named Gopal Mehter. Accompanied by this man Sub-Inspector Rigby and a force of constables went to raid a cocaine den in a lane off Mechua Bazaar Street kept by Mahomed Pechawaru and another man named Gunny. When they neared the place it was arranged that the informer should go round one way and the police another, but after they separated the police heard Gopal crying out that he had been stabbed. Sub-Inspector Rigby and his men ran to the spot whence the cries were proceeding and found Gopal bleeding profusely from several wounds in the neck and holding on to the men had attacked him viz. Gunny; the latter was secured and the clasp knife was found lying on the ground near by informer whose jugular vein had been severed and who had also been stabbed under the chin and behind the right ear. He was removed to the Medical College Hospital but this case was hopeless from the first and he died at 4-30 this morning.

DEPORTEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

The Indian South African League of Madras has issued a text of its representations on behalf of the deportees now in this Presidency. The facts that the League's first letter to the Government of Madras sets out are, that on the 6th May there arrived in Bombay, 60 British Indians, who had been deported to India by the Transvaal Government. Of these, four proceeded immediately to their homes. Of the remaining 56, almost all of whom were of Madras origin, either by birth or by descent, about half returned to South Africa and the rest came to Madras, where they are still being maintained by the League. More deportees arrived later in the same month, and yet another batch in July. The League submits that the Government are the natural protectors of these persons, and that the cost of their maintenance and repatriation should not be thrown on any private body like the Indian South African League. In support of this contention the League draws the attention of the Government of Madras to the fact, that a batch of deportees landing in Bombay were provided by the Government of that Presidency, with the means of reaching Madras.

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

The Committee of the Madras South African League has published the correspondence that they have had with the Madras Government on the subject of the Transvaal deportees, in which the Government state that the matter has been forwarded to the Government of India for the necessary action. This attitude of the Madras Government is criticised by the native papers.

The "Hindu" asks, "Has the Madras Government no duty in the matter? The Deportees are natives of the Madras Presidency, and are entitled to look to the local Government for protection and help. We do not wish to be uncharitable in our inferences, but tht lack of sympathy shown in the present instance cannot be due to want of knowledge on the part of Sir A. Lawley, who has been Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal. During that time," the paper adds, "it was clear that his sympathies were with the white settlers."

The Madras "Standard" adopts a similar attitude of criticism.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETING BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The debate on the Seditious Meeting, Bill on next Friday, is expected to be interesting. Mr. Gokhale will probably review the whole situation in connection with the seditious movement, and the legislation undertaken against it since 1907. Mr. Mudholkar and Mr. Subba Rao are expected to discuss the matter from a legal point of view, urging that the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code afford sufficient powers for dealing with the matter. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu and Mr. S. Sinha will probably present the Bengal point of view, and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey is also expected to speak against the measure. Mr. Malaviya will sum up for the opposition. Amongst the non-official members who are expected to speak on behalf of the measures, are Mr. Abdul Majid and Mr. Malik Umar Hyat Khan Tiwana. Mr. Sirdar Partab Singh and Mr. Zulfikar Ali Khan of Malerkotla are also likely to vote for the Bill.

"THE THIEF" AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

Simla Society is looking forward to the performance at the Viceregal Lodge of "The Thief," in which the leading role is to be taken by Lady Eileen Elliot. The other parts are being distributed amongst Mr. S. George Morgan, Surgeon-General Lukis, Captain Tod and Mr. Fearce. There was a dress rehearsal on Monday and last night, and by the invitation of Their Excellencies the whole of the Simla Volunteers had the pleasure of witnessing a preliminary performance, which was much appreciated.

LATER.

The Simla Amateur Dramatic Club has decided to produce the "Mikado" as their next musical play. The production of "The Case of Robellious Susan," will remain for the date fixed, but that of the "Scarlet Pimpernel," will not be produced until the 19th instant.

BURMA TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 3,

Five hundred and ninety-eight lakhs represents the total value of the trans-frontier trade of Burma for the year 1909-10, the amount exceeding the total of the previous year by about 51 lakhs; imports have gone ahead with a 16 per cent. increase and exports by 3 per cent.

CURIOUS CASE AT DINAJPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The Magistrate of Dinajpur yesterday disposed of a sensational criminal case, in which a pleader and a muktear were charged with rioting and wrongful confinement. The case arose in a curious way, both the pleader and muktear appearing for the prosecution in a certain case in which a local Sub-Inspector was charged with bribery. Two days after the pleader was arrested on a charge of confining a witness, the Magistrate in acquitting the pleader observed that the case was unnecessarily prolonged to harass the accused.

RAWALPINDI PAPER CLOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

The "Rishi Dayanand," a vernacular paper published at Rawalpindi, which was an organ of the "Veda Pracharini Sabha", was ordered by the District Magistrate of Rawalpindi to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,500 under the new Press Act, as it had had occasion to change its publisher. As the paper could not furnish the security it has stopped publication.

HEAVY RAINS AT MANIKGANJ.

Town Flooded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Manikganj town is almost under water and the whole subdivision is flooded. The crops are damaged and many houses have collapsed.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

The Bombay Hospitals Scheme.

THE first list of subscriptions to the Bombay Presidency' King Edward Memorial Fund, published in our columns yesterday, is a warm confirmation of the decision of the General Committee of the Fund as to the form the memorial should take. The aim in view is threefold and includes a hospital for the work people of the Presidency who flock in to labour in the Bombay mills, a convalescent home, and an institution in a suitable spot in the Presidency for the treatment of consumptives. The section of the scheme which commends itself to the broadest sympathies is, perhaps, the first. King Edward's interest in the care of the sick was nobly catholic, and no branch of suffering and work for the relief of it, escaped his sympathy. But the warmest place in his heart was always touched by the needs of the poor, the toiling workers of the great towns. Many a time, with Queen Alexandra, he visited their hospitals in the East End of London, as the King and Queen did a few days ago, and it was in their behalf that he inaugurated the great Hospital Fund, which bore his name, a fund which brought invaluable help to the London hospitals at a time when their finances were in a sorely straightened condition.

FOR THE WORK PEOPLE.

A brief consideration of the conditions existing in the north of Bombay Island, where it is proposed to establish the new hospital, will show that such an institution there is an object which should appeal to the inhabitants of every part of the Presidency. It is neighbourhood we find is consentrated nearly the whole of the vast population composed of the Bombay mill workers and their families. Not only do the products of their labour find their way into nearly every household in the province, but the workers themselves are drawn from almost every nook and corner of it. It is a touching characteristic of the industrial labourer in India that while he works in the factory for his daily bread, his heart still beats for his native village. Thus the town bred masses of great western cities have no counterpart in India, and the mill workers of Bombay are not a settled population of the island itself but drift in for a season only, and then return to their fields and villages whence they came. If anyone takes the trouble to make inquiries up-country he will be surprised to discover how large a percentage of the labouring population have spent some period of their lives toiling in a mill or on some of the large public works always in progress in Bombay.

The present Bombay Hospitals are open to all the poor, whencesoever they are drawn. One only has to move through their wards, or ask a hospital doctor, to find that the patients include not only people from all parts who happen to be living in Bombay for the time being, but large numbers of others who make long journeys for treatment in these fine institutions. What is now needed is a hospital, thoroughly equipped and with extensive accommodation, in the heart of the labouring population. An institution of the kind has for a long time been a deep need. Excluding the European General Hospital, the main general hospitals for the poor now existing in Bombay are:—

The Jamsetji Jijibhoy, with	298	beds.
The Cowasji Ophthalmic, with	40	,,
The Bai Motlibai, for women and Byculla Hospital for women and children	80	,,
The Gocouldas Tejpal, with	120	,,
The Adams-Wylie, with	60	,,

Besides these there are municipal and charitable dispensaries, the municipality employ ten nurses for attendance on poor women and other agencies for the relief of the sick poor are at work. But the great hospitals are all badly overcrowded, and none of them is in the neighbourhood where the masses whom we are now considering live. No number of skilled and friendly visitors, nor the most splendidly equipped institution at a distance, can supply a boon even approaching in value that of a well equipped hospital in the midst of their own homes and places of work.

DR. TURNER'S SCHEME.

A nucleus for the Memorial Hospital already exists in the well-advanced scheme of Dr. J. A. Turner, Executive Health Officer of Bombay, working in conjunction with a number of public-spirited citizens for the erection of a lying-in hospital for poor women in the industrial centre of the island. This scheme is for a hospital of a hundred beds. Promises to defray the building cost of three wards of 20 beds each have already been made, one gentleman has offered another lakh of rupees under certain conditions, and various other sums have been promised. An understanding has already been reached that this hospital shall now form part of the larger undertaking. What is required, therefore, is the provision of a new general hospital of at least 150 beds to start with. There is not only the present population to consider, large as it is, but the city is growing rapidly, and every year thousands pour in from the mofussil, causing a rapid development of the northern and of the town. An admirable spot for a hospital worthy of the great work before it and of the occasion on which it is being built exists in the neighbourhood of Elphinstone-road, near Old Government House. Here a large site might be taken up which would accommodate a hospital built on the pavilion model adopted for all modern hospitals.

The funds required for this object and the other important sections of the memorial scheme need not be estimated now. The project is one which can be extended illimitably if sufficient money is forthcoming, and it is already evident that if Bombay is to keep its place as the leading province of India the subscription list must be a long and heavy one. No better aim could be kept in view in this respect than to emulate the munificent spirit which has been displayed for the good of those hospitals in which King Edward took such keen interest. The King Edward Hospital Fund was founded by the King when Prince of Wales to help the hospitals of London. It has proved a source of strength in a much wider aspect and in the thirteen years of its existence has raised and distributed upwards of £1,39,000. The income of English charitable medical institutions from subscriptions, donations, legacies and investments of subscribed funds amounts to over four and a half million sterling a year, and at least £20,000,000 have been provided in the last twenty years by free gifts to enable the older and many of the more important hospital for the poor to be entirely reconstructed or rebuilt. A large proportion of these vast funds is provided unanimously and all of them are given without a thought of their being the means of perpetuating the memory of the donors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 3.

The public of Bassein at this week's meeting decided to perpetuate the memory of the late King by erecting a hospital calculated to cost half a lakh of rupees to be called King Edward VII Hospital for Women and Children.

INDIANS IN AMERICA.

Certificates of Identity.

THE following Press Note was issued yesterday:—The Government of India have had under consideration the question whether certificates of identity should be granted to Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for the purposes of study, as is at present done in the case of Indian students going to Japan unders the orders contained in the Home Department Resolution Nos. 481—492, dated the 15th November 1901.

It is believed that the grant of such certificates would be of use to the holders of them, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council now desires to recommend all Indian gentlemen proceeding to America for purposes of study or otherwise to obtain, before their departure from India, an authoritative certificate of identity in the form appended to this Resolution, signed by the head of the district (in a Presidency town, the Commissioner of Police) in the case of residents of British India, and by the Political Officers in that of residents of Native States.

ON reversion from the Chief Court, Punjab, at the commencement of the vacation, Mr. Scott Smith will be posted to Ferozepore as Divisional Judge relieving Mr. Wilberforce who temporarily relieves Mr. M. Harrison at Umballa. Mr. Harrison then reverts to be District Judge at Simla.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE SITUATION.

Methought I was hearing the voice of his chief, when Mr. Montagu, in his budget speech, in Parliament, discoursed on the political situation in India. The Under Secretary of State drew a distinction between legitimate unrest and its illegitimate counterpart which leads to murder and violence, race-hatred, political antipathy, and all uncharitableness. Legitimate unrest may be welcomed as a direct result of the enlightenment spread by the British rule throughout the land. It is a sign of moral and intellectual progress, this awakening of a sort of national consciousness, this desire to attain, by degrees, to the full stature of manhood. To have raised the subject races from object degradation and abysmal ignorance is a great and glorious achievement. England has bestowed on us concessions which are commensurate with our present needs and our capacity. The main business, to which our rulers must now direct their statesmanship, is the suppression of sedition, and removal of the causes which breed this odious distemper. Mr. Montagu thinks the Press Act and the Seditious Meetings Act furnish a complete armoury against it. He is rather too optimistic, I am afraid. There has, indeed, been a disposition on the part of Government representatives to take a very hopeful view of the situation during the interval of a lull, until their hopes are shattered, all of a sudden, by a bomb or a revolver. It may be that they profess, as a matter of policy, an optimism which they scarcely feel in their hearts, and I am led to think so by the terms of the secret circular of the Government of India which lately found its way into print. Whatever may be their real opinion, our rulers have, we trust, realized this fact, that they must not relax their vigilance or firmness of grip, in relation to the forces of disorder. Despite all their measures, repressive as well as conciliatory, I am afraid there is a great deal of that unhealthy temper throughout many parts of India, which answers readily to the leaven supplied by mischief-mongers. It pervades more widely than may be imagined by outsiders; and unless it is destroyed, it will continue to supply designing demagogues with their weapons and their instruments. The disease in the body politic will have been probed to the bottom and provided with an effectual remedy, when the land is purged anyhow of this feeling. We have had a multitude of counsellors, and the specifics recommended by them are bewildering in their number and variety. Public attention has converged chiefly on the best means that may be devised for the upbringing of youths as good and sober citizens, and upholders of the law and the constitution. Great stress is laid upon the system of education, and the creation of the post of Member of Education in the Viceroy's Council may be regarded as a sign of the supreme importance in which the question is held at the present moment by Government. Will the Hon. Mr. Butler be able to evolve a system of education calculated to train Indian youths to habits of discipline and reverence for law and order?

METHODS OF THE POLICE.

Mr. Montagu defended the action of Government in suppressing the pamphlet of Mr. Mackarness on the methods of the police in India. He observed that "to say that the Government of India had never prohibited torture, when it was punishable with seven years' penal servitude, was to ignore all the Government's efforts to stop the abuse." No one in his senses will impeach the intentions of Government. They are most honourable. But the fact remains, nevertheless, that the police of India, in its subordinate ranks, is vile. I am speaking, of course, very broadly, and with the reservation that there must be many honourable exceptions. Sir John Woodburn, a former Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, described the police of the province as "dishonest and tyrannical." The Indian Police Commission appointed by Lord Curzon, after having instituted searching inquiry, recorded its deliberate opinion that the police was generally corrupt and oppressive. I have not read the pamphlet of Mr. Mackarness, and am unable, therefore, to pronounce an opinion on its merits. I am prepared, however, to accept the official view that his indictment is marred by some gross errors of fact, which may cause mischief, if allowed to circulate unchallenged in India. It is urged in defence of the pamphlet that the charges are based upon extracts from official reports and other authoritative documents. Even a string of quotations may be put together in such a way as to create a false or misleading impression. On this point I may quote some very apt remarks I have noticed in the resolution of the Government of India on the report of the Police Commission. "True statements may be so combined as to form an exaggerated picture. Each statement is doubtless true sometimes, in some places, of some people, and in some cases; perhaps often in many places, of many people, and in many cases; but not almost always, of almost all people, and in almost all cases." The defect here pointed out may be the blemish of Mr. Mackarness's pamphlet. The picture he has given may be exaggerated, but in its essential features it cannot, I fancy, be untrue. Europeans can have no idea of the dread and aversion with which the policeman is regarded by the native, especially in rural areas. Ghastly cases of torture have come to light and have been publicly reprobated by Courts of Justice. The recent acquittal of the coolies who had been condemned to transportation on the charge of attempting to derail the train of Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, is a sad commentary on the methods of the police. But for the subsequent trial of the Alipore offenders, which established conclusively the innocence of the coolies, they would have gone to the grave with an unmerited stigma.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

"The Spectator" shrewdly observes that "the pamphlet affords some of the strongest arguments ever produced in favour of British rule in India. It shows that even though the influence of the British police officials is strongly exercised to prevent cruelty and oppression by the native police such cruelty and oppression are apt to be rampant. It is British rule, and British rule alone, which saves India from becoming a scene of horrors. That is the lesson to be learnt from Mr. Mackaness's pamphlet." Then the production is a blessing in disguise, a bitter pill for the enemies of British rule to swallow! If the pamphlet against the police furnishes incidentally one of the strongest arguments in favour of the rule, then the authorities need not have been so very anxious to bar its entry into India. But there was no knowing to what base use it might have been put by the adroit agitator, and this was what they wanted, I think, to guard against.

SYMPATHY AND SYMPATHY.

Lord Curzon's speech at the Civil Service dinner must have deeply gratified his audience. It was one unbroken paean of praise. The Civil Service of India was a splendid body, in which he discovered no flaw or blemish. He defended it warmly against the charge, often laid against it, that it was a soulless bureaucracy wanting in sympathy. Nothing of the kind, says Lord Curzon. It is not possible, he argues, "to be in real close touch with the people, when you can never penetrate behind the veil of their domestic life. But in so far as the use of the phrase means the exercise of the qualities of sympathy, and conciliation and comprehension, then I hold that the charge, if it be directed against the Civil Service, altogether breaks down." Sympathy, in its application to the case of Europeans in India, is a term capable of wide and various interpretation. Lord Curzon's special pleading would be valid, only if the term were accepted in a narrow and limited sense, namely, a desire to do justice, and to exhibit a sort of lofty and paternal kindness towards the masses. Sympathy, in this sense, the Civil Service does feel. But what the educated classes feel is the cold demeanour, the superior, and sometimes supercilious, air of the Englishman in our midst. A real, live interest in our concerns is too much to be expected of Europeans in India. Nor would I say that they should mix with us, should associate and dine and club with us, as freely as they do among themselves. The fundamental differences between Europeans and Indians render a general social intercourse, in this sense, inconceivable. There is no bond between the two that might produce the natural and instinctive

inclination, which alone can render such intercourse agreeable and possible. I am amused at the amiable efforts made sometimes with the object of establishing free social relations. Mixed clubs have been formed, here and there; but although they are good in their way, they have not been conspicuously successful. The desired reunion on the social contemplated can never be spontaneous or instinctive. There is a straining after it, as for something very desirable and very laudable, which it is the duty of both communities to aim at. Social intercourse, up to a certain point is attainable and most desirable and we regard with grateful feeling the Englishman who is sincere in his desire to bring it about. But to strive for more would be to oppose nature itself. I have no sympathy with my countrymen, when they complain that European clubs are not open to them. No self-respecting native will ever think of knocking at the doors of their clubs, crying piteously for admission.

DION.

CONVICT ESCAPES FROM NOAKHALI JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

Yesterday, a Mahomedan convict, undergoing one year's imprisonment, escaped from the Noakhali Jail compound while working in the garden. No trace of him has as yet been obtained. He had four months' yet remaining to do.

CHAKDARA BRIDGE BREACHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

The bridge at Chakdara over the Swat River has been breached near the bridge head on the Malakand side, but traffic will not be interrupted for more than one week unless farther floods and damage occur.

A MURDERER'S SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

An under-trial prisoner at Howrah, named Jumsgood Khan, a Kabuli, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a fish knife to-day. Deceased was to have been tried to-day for the murder of another Kabuli by hacking him to death with a fish knife.

OOTY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, AUGUST 3.

The Maharaja of Bobbili, who is not very well, leaves for Madras to-morrow for a week or ten days.

The Governor probably returns to Ootacamund to-morrow. A Council meeting has been arranged for Friday and a dinner at Government House.

WARWICK MAJOR COMEDY COMPANY.

THE Warwick Major Comedy Company gave an excellent performance at the Empire Theatre last evening of that delightful comedy "Old Heidelberg" and the large audience showed themselves to be thoroughly appreciative of every scene. Mr. Kenneth Brampton in the part of the young Prince Karl Heinrich scored a considerable success, playing all through with earnestness and charm, and in the few passages which demanded it employing no small dramatic power. This was a performance which well deserved congratulation, while for Kathie he was supported in Miss Maude Drewry by an actress with just the temperament suitable to the part and who played it with genuine touches of reality. Mr. R. Stephenson also did well as Dr. Juttner, and Mr. Reginald Rivington as Lutz was in a character which fitted him better than any in which he has yet played during this visit. The students' scenes in which a number of local amateurs lent their services and sang the chorus were thoroughly well rendered.

This evening the Company will play for the first time in Bombay the successful comedy, "Jane," with Miss Georgie Coriaas in the title role.

PROPOSED MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

THE Committee appointed by Corporation to report on the Commissioner's letter regarding the acquisition of a plot of land for the proposed Market at Chowpatty submitted the following report: "The plot referred to in the Commissioner's letter, forming part of the Nakhoda's Wadi, has been already selected for the market by the Corporation on the recommendation of the Committee appointed for the purpose. In recommending the acquisition of this plot the Committee expressly stated that they understood that as the area required for the market formed part of an entirely vacant plot it could be acquired by the Municipality without any obligation to acquire the whole Wadi and that it was under that understanding that the Committee recommended its acquisition (vide Corporation Resolution No. 295, dated the 15th April 1909.)

The Commissioner now reports that the Receiver of the property agrees to the rate of Rs. 20 per square yard offered by the Municipality but that he insists upon the Municipality purchasing an area of 2,333 square yards which exceeds the area already sanctioned by 733 square yards, and he points out that this extra space while adding considerably to the cost will simply be wasted in the open spaces which the Receiver requires to be left on three sides of the market. The Receiver further stipulates that there should be boundary walls 20 feet high if a fish market is to be provided for. The Committee do not approve of these conditions and they recommend that action be taken under Section 91 of the Municipal Act for the acquisition of the area required for market under the Land Acquisition Act."

CARDINAL MORAN ON THE FIGHT.

When seen about the fight at Sydney on the 14th ultimo, Cardinal Moran laughingly informed a reporter that he was thinking of having a boxing match to finish the cathedral, but having relished the joke of his own making the Cardinal came to the more serious side of the matter. "I think it was a brutal exhibition," he continued, "but when the Government allowed the fight to take place in the first instance, of course, they must find it hard to prohibit the reproduction of the pictures of the contest. I think, too, it is yielding too much to the paganism of modern times to allow these brutal contests at any cost, or to allow the spread of the influence by the exhibition of the picture afterwards. All this is only a revival of old gladiatorial scenes, with this difference, that while the gladiators of old had some excuse in that they prepared in this way for battle, the persons who now engage in the encounters won't go to battle at all. I am very glad now that the fight has been allowed to take place, and that Johnson won, so as to take some of the conceit out of the Yankees."

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, Wigan.

THE PLANTERS' CONFERENCE.

Rubber Growing in S. India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stuart Fraser, Resident in Mysore, attended the third day's Conference of the United Planters' Association when the chairman, Mr. Richardson, introduced the distinguished visitor.

Mr. Anstead, the scientific officer, addressed the meeting on rubber in India. He said:—"The most interesting problems to be solved in the future of rubber planting are those in connection with improved methods of coagulating the latex and curing the rubber and those bearing upon the possible relations of fertilisers to late yield. The former are problems which must be solved in the laboratory, the latter in the field. It has been stated that nitrate of soda applied at the rate of a quarter to half a pound per tree a few weeks before tapping is begun to increase the latex in Ceara and I have already arranged some field experiments on a small scale to test this point. It is too early in the season for any results to be available, but they will be laid before you through the medium of the "Planters' Chronicle" as soon as they are obtained. Another point of interest is the possibility of obtaining a hybrid by crossing Ceara rubber with one of the new Manihot varieties which will be better than either. There is no question as to the future of the Para industry to which I wish to call your attention. A large number of the Para trees planted in Southern India are already beginning to bear seed and each year more and more will do so. The time will very rapidly come when the demand for this seed for planting purposes will fall for below the supply and the question will then arise as to what use can be made of it. It has been estimated that each tree after attaining its fifth year of age produces a crop of 500 seeds annually and that about 200,000 seeds go to a ton. If this estimate is only approximately correct the crop of seed from Southern Indian estates will be a very large one. In a report made by the Director of the Imperial Institute in 1905 it was stated that the seed contains some 20 per cent. of an oil which was then valued at Rs. 300 per ton, the seed also contains 1·07 per cent. of phospheric acid, but its nitrogen contents are not stated. Now what I suggest is this that the seed should be collected and crushed, the oil extracted and the residue used as a poonac to manure the trees. This poonac should be a very suitable fertiliser for rubber since its constituents have been gathered from the soil and air by the plant itself. Further analyses which I hope to make will show its exact value as a fertilizer and if the oil can be made to pay for the extracting and crushing, estates will obviously benefit by the process. Probably the most economical method of handling the seed would be to establish central factories on a co-operative plan which would deal with the seed of a district crediting each supplier with so much oil and returning to him so much poonac for each ton of seed delivered. It seems to me that the sooner the preparations are made to deal with the seed the more unlikely as it is to be so valuable as a rubber manure." (Applause.)

Mr. Anstead also spoke at some length on fertilisers and submitted himself to a variety of questioning dealing in a most interesting, though hardly annual, subject.

Mr. Parsons spoke strongly on the subject of roads and communications with special reference to a railway to Coorg and the suggested Arsikere-Mangalore line alluded to in Parliament the other day.

Mr. Fraser, the Resident, replied briefly, but could not hold out any hopes to the Conference. He advised a cheaper system, the Renard road train. He did not think that a light railway system would pay ordinary expenses, a fact which might be proved by the voluminous file in his office as Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Conference will close to-morrow afternoon.

DOUBLE MURDER IN SIALKOT.

Native Soldier's Revenge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 3.

A report of a double murder comes in from the village of Daryangal, tehsil Zaffarwal, district Sialkot. It apperrs that the daughter of Karamsingh, a Jat, was kidnapped and sold to some person. Karamsingh sued to get back the girl but failed. His son, Doolasingh, who was in the army, took the insult to heart and killed Gangasingh and Iswar Kaur, a woman, who enticed his sister and wounded two others. Doolasigh was running amock and the Sub-Inspector and the Tehsildar who hastened to the scene were porwerless to capture him until the Police Superintendent arriving there effected his capture. Doolasingh is now awaiting his trial. The Sub-Inspector has been suspended for his cowardice and an explanation has been called from the Tehsildar.

HASTINGS JUTE MILL STRIKE.

Serious Renewal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 3.

The spinners at the Hastings Jute Mill, Serampore struck work on Monday and the mill has had to be closed throwing 6,000 hands idle. After the men had resumed work last Saturday, they demanded wages for the days they were on strike last week. They were not granted their request and Monday they renewed their demands and not getting satisfaction they went on strike and began stoning the staff and pelting the manager, Naina with the bobbins. Matters eventually got to such a pitch that the Manager pulled out a revolver and threatened the mob. Upon this the strikers cleared but not before the ringleaders were arrested.

SIR EDMUND BARROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 3.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, K. C. B. Commanding Southern Army, left here yesterday for Madras via Bezvada at 3-15 p. m.

A BRIG OVERDUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 3.

The brig "Appado," which left Moulmein on April 5, for Nancowry with a light cargo, has not been heard of and no little anxiety is felt for her schooner which left a few days later encountered bad weather near the Andamans and was dismasted and had to be towed to Calcutta. It is feared Appado has foundered with all hands.

KING'S POLICE MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

It is expected that the King's police medals which have been despatched by the Secretary of State to the Government of India will reach India about the end of August. His Excellency the Governor-General will himself present the medals in Calcutta to such officers of the Bengal police to whom they have been awarded as can conveniently go to Calcutta for the purpose. The remaining recipients will receive their medals from the heads of their respective Governments to whom the medals will be forwarded as soon as they are received.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

At a meeting in connection with the Hon'ble Mrs. Charleton's scheme for the prevention of cruelty to animals, this evening, a petition numerously signed was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor, who presided. The memorial complains of the mistaken method of applying Act II of 1890. The memorialists ask that this Act should be applied to the Punjab. They also suggest the employment of a special Inspector to enforce it on similar lines to the Gambling Act. The Bishop of Lahore spoke generally on the neccesity of being humane. Mrs. Charleton, in an eloquent speech, re-called Ruskin's memorable words that "All men who are not actively kind are cruel."

DEATH OF PRINCE MIRZA SULEMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 3.

The death has occurred here of Prince Mirza Suleman Qadar, Bahadur, youngest son of Amjad Ali Shah, fourth king of Oudh. Prince Suleman rendered loyal assistance to the British during the mutiny and had been frequently honoured by Government. He is reported to have left untold of wealth. The remains were temporarily interred here to-day and will be taken to Arabia for final burial.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION ORGANISATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 3.

It is understood, that the Government of India has sanctioned some changes in the organisation for musketry instruction in India. All musketry staffs and schools will come under the General Staff, Army Headquarters, the Present Parchmari School will become the central; the school at Changla, Gali, and Satara, and the Maymyo branch schools will be brought under the control of the Commandant of the Central School, who will correspond direct with the Chief of the General Staff.

LAWYERS AS COMPANY PROMOTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 3.

The hearing is proceeding in Cawnpore and Hardoi of certain cases dealing with the promotion of companies by members of Hardoi and Cawnpore Bars. It appears that some time ago Akbar Omar, Barrister of Hardoi, floated a Company for the purpose of manufacturing glass, China, etc.

Many persons applied for shares and paid instalments thereon to the Company's bankers. About the same time a similar Company was floated in Cawnpore by the members of the loce Bar. It is alleged Akbar Omar went to Cawnpore and succeeded in removing the Cawnpore business to Hardoi, he being the managing director. Thereupon certain Cawnpore shareholders are alleged to have drawn up a letter in which among other matters Akbar Omar was accused using the Company for his own ends. Akbar Omar then filed a suit against Mr. Percy Dillon, Mr. Kharay and other Cawnpore lawyers in the Deputy Commissioner's Court at Hardoi. In consequence of Akbar Omar's evidence in the case he was prosecuted at Cawnpore for giving false evidence. The Bank meanwhile called upon the shareholders to pay up the money for their shares in the Company. Many refused, stating they considered the Company a bogus one. This matter was eventually settled amicably. Maulvi Anwar-ul-Hassan, one of the Directors, verified the plaint of the bankers, who sued the shareholders and for this he has been charged by certain members of the Cawnpore Bar with professional misconduct.

RETIREMENT OF A CHIEF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, AUGUST 3.

Yesterday afternoon the Judges of the High Court and the Madras Bar met to say farewell to the Chief Justice Mr. Sadasiva Iyer. The Judges having taken their seats on the Bench, Mr. R. Ananda Row, head sirkar vakil, made a speech on behalf of the Bar, recounting the services rendered by the retiring Chief Justice, and referred in fitting terms to his work as head of the Judicial Department for five years.

Mr. Sadasiva Aiyer made a brief and suitable reply, taking leave of all present, and wishing them all success and prosperity. He handed over charge to Mr. Justice Hunt, senior Puisne Judge.

EDUCATION IN TRAVANCORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 3.

A Travancore correspondent writes: "The new Malabar year which begins in about a fortnight, will see some material changes in the educational department. Dr. A. C. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, has left on circuit for North Travancore. On coming back to headquarters, he proposes to visit the schools in South Travancore. The object of these tours is to satisfy himself as to the extent and nature of the tone and efficiency of educational service and also to acquaint himself more closely with certain aspects of the Departmental management. The number of English High Schools will be increased. The whole of South Travancore has only one High School managed by the Government. There is a proposal for establishing a High School at Kuzhuthrai, between Trivandrum and Nagercoil, so as to afford better facilities for the study of English. Another English High School is to be opened in an important mount of the same town. The object of the Government is to conduct model high schools in selected localities, especially with a view to show managers' of private schools how educational institutions should be equipped and managed. The Normal School for Male Teachers is to be converted into a Teachers College. The magnificent pile of buildings will almost be complete in a couple of weeks or so, at the end of which time the P. W. D. will hand over new buildings to the educational authorities. A European principal, Mr. A. G. Clark, from England, has been selected. In the meantime the necessary applications been made on behalf of the Government to the Madras University, to have the Teachers College affiliated to the University.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.

Proposed New Rates.

THE Municipal Commissioner has forwarded to the Corporation a letter from the Managing Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., proposing a revision of the Company's tariff for lighting and power supply. The Commissioner suggested that the matter be referred to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report.

In his letter to the Commissioner, the Managing Director, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, stated as follows:—

"I have the honour to recall to your recollection that in March 1905 I was invited by you to attend a Meeting of the Tramway Committee of the Corporation, held on the 19th of that month for the purpose of urging upon this Company the advisability of abandoning its existing maximum demand system of rates for electric supply and substituting a flat rate tariff.

At that Meeting it was stated by the Chairman, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, that he voiced the feeling of the Committee of the Corporation and, as he believed, of the general public, in representing to us the unpopularity of the maximum demand method of charging, owing to its unintelligible character except to an electical expert—and its unequal incidence in the care of different classes of consumers.

Several other Members of the Committee expressed similar views in condemnation of the maximum demand tariff, and adduced examples of what they regarded as the vexatious and oppressive results to the consumer ensuing therefrom. I was consequently asked whether my Company would not abandon its present tariff in favour of flat rates with discounts to large consumers similar to those in force at Calcutta.

In reply to this enquiry I informed the Committee that I was unable to give a definite answer to a question of such wide-reaching importance to the revenue of our business without first of all submitting it for the consideration of my Directors in London.

The difficulties and objections in the way of any immediate alteration of our existing tariff appealed to the Directors of this Company with a great deal of force, and an examination of these and of the other issues involved, showed that a decision could only prudently be reached after full enquiry into the results of the various methods of charging in force in this country and of other methods which were under consideration by a committee of experts here.

The maximum demand method of charging is generally accepted in this country as on scientific principles the soundest system on which to base a tariff. It is, moreover, the only system which protects the Supply Company's revenue from risk of actual loss in the case of those consumers whose demand for current is restricted to a short period daily, or whose consumption fluctuates widely from time to time.

After full investigation of the many conditions which differentiate an Oriental from an European City the Directors have decided to comply with the strong views expressed by the Municipality, and by a large majority of our customers by offering to abandon the present maximum demand tariff, and to substitute in its place a flat rate tariff, subject to the Corporation agreeing to the following rates in lieu of those provided in Clause 15 of this Company's Concession from the Municipality dated the 7th August 1905:—

An uniform flat rate of 5 annas per unit for electrical energy consumed for all purposes, subject to a accumulative discount of 3 per cent. upon each completed amount of 250 units consumed monthly, provided such discount does not in any case exceed an aggregate discount of 45 per cent.

The above combined rate will apply to all consumers except—

(a) Consumers of power for industrial or similar purposes whose demands exceed the equivalent oi five break horse power—such as factories, presses, pumping installations, etc.—to whom, as at present, special reduced rates, in no event exceeding 3 annas per unit, will be quoted determined by the extent and nature of their respective demand.

(b) Lifts.—Supply for which will as at present be charged for at an uniform flat rate of 4 annas per unit consumed, not subject to discounts.

(c) Hospitals—Which will be granted a special cumulative discount of 4 per cent. (in lieu of 3 per cent.) on each 250 units completed monthly consumption, subject to a maximum discount of 45 per cent.

(d) Consumers with whom unexpired agreements covering a period of years have already been entered into. It shall be optional with said consumers to give the Company notice in writing that they elect to be charged as from next quarter day at the rate of 5 annas per unit with discount of 3 per cent. as above described instead of at the rates provided for in their agreements.

In framing the above tariff the Directors have kept in view two principal aims—

Firstly, they have desired that the system of charging should be absolutely simple and intelligible, so that any ordinary domestic consumer, however ignorant of electrical matters, shall have no difficulty whatever in understanding and verifying the charges he pays for electricity consumed and the reading of his meter upon which his bill is based. This will be so because under the new tariff such consumer will pay a fixed uniform rate per unit irrespective of whether he employs his installation (be it lighting or punkhas, or be it both) for a long or short period, regularly or intermittently. If his monthly consumption exceeds 250 units but does not amount to 500 units he will be entitled to a discount of 3 per cent. on the amount of his bill, if it exceeds 500 units but does not amount to 750 units to 6 per cent. and so on up to an aggregate discount of 45 per cent. governed by the actual amount of his monthly consumption.

Secondly, in framing this new flat rate tariff the Directors have aimed at arriving at results; as to the actual cost under it of the current supplied to each class of our consumers, which will not materially alter the present cost per unit paid by our customers under the existing maximum demand tariff.

In this connection I have the honour to direct your attention to the Schedule hereto attached, which shews in the first column the eleven classes into which we divided our consumers (other than large consumers of power for industrial purposes, and consumers of power for working lifts, both of whom as already pointed out will not be affected by the proposed change in the tariff); in the second column the total number of units consumed by each of these classes of consumers for the twelve months ended 30th September 1909; in the third column the actual revenue received from and the average rate per unit paid by each of these classes during the same period under their existing maximum demand tariff, and in the fourth column the revenue from and the average rate per unit which would be paid on the same consumption by each of these classes under the flat rate tariff now submitted for the Corporation's concurrence. By comparing these last two columns you will observe that while in the case of a few of these classes the average rate per unit paid under the new tariff will be fractionally increased it will in the case of other classes be fractionally reduced. The nett result under the proposed new flat rate tariff works out at an increase of ·19 of an anna per unit in the average cost of the unit to all of the 11 classes of consumers in question. This nominal and fractional increase in the cost of the unit, which translated into money works out at less than £490 addition to our annual gross receipts on the basis of the Company's actual sales of current, is, I have the honour to point out, a much smaller increase than on the occasion of a revision of its tariff this Company would be justified in claiming. This is so because—

(1) Since the rates now being charged by the Company were settled by agreement with the Municipality in 1906 the introduction of metallic filament lamps has very materially altered the situation to the advantage of the consumer and to the prejudice of the Supply Company's revenue.

(2) By abandoning the maximum demand system of charging we are, as above pointed out, surrendering our chief defence against the loss from the short hour and intermittent consumer so often sustained by Supply Companies working under a flat rate tariff.

(3) As will be explained to the Committee of the Corporation, if so desired, by our Chief Engineer in Bombay (an explanation which would occupy too much space to set out in this letter) if we retained our present maximum demand tariff the tendency of the return we received per unit sold would be to rise, whereas under the proposed flat rate tariff the fixed return per unit cannot fluctuate.

The reason why we do not now submit a higher average rate per unit is that we are indisposed to take any step which might prejudice the reputation this Company has earned for the cheapness of its rates for electric supply for lighting and punkhas.

While for the above reason, unwilling to make any material addition to its present charges the flat rates above submitted are, experience has proved, the lowest that this Company can possibly agree to.

In conclusion I have the honour to recall to your recollection the terms of this Company's License from Government in respect of the authorised charges for energy supplied.

Clause 10 of that License provides:—"10. The prices charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them to any consumer shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the fourth annexure, or in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government such maximum as the local Government shall fix on approving the method: but subject to such maximum and to the provisions of the Act the prices to be charged will be regulated by agreement between the Corporation and the licencee." and Section 1 of the said fourth annexure provides:—

"When the licensees charge any consumer by the actual amount of energy supplied to him, they shall be entitled to charge him at the following rates per quarter:—

"For any amount up to 40 units for all purposes rupees twenty, and for each unit over 40 units, eight annas per unit."

From this wording of the License it is clear that this Company may charge the consumer for electrical energy supplied, rates to be regulated by agreement with the Corporation up to a maximum not exceeding eight annas per unit.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 3.

The cyclonic storm has caused moderately heavy rain in Orissa and is now about to cross the coast. It will probably move in a north-westerly direction. The monsoon has been more active in the Central part of the country and North-West India. But somewhat weaker in the United Provinces. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces, the West Coast of Peninsula and the North Madras Coast, and fairly general in Eastern Bengal and the United Provinces. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam, the East Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

The principal falls are:—Mergue had three inches; Tavoy, four; Balasore, two; False Point, three; Cuttack, five; Chakrata and Muktesar, one and a half; Simla and Deesa, two; Ahmedabad, one and a half; Mount Abu, Jodhpur, Indore, Nowgong, Hoshangabad and Jadalpur, one; Akola, two; Raipur, three; Pachmarhi, Seoni, Vizagapatam and Mercara, one and a half.

Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in the East of the Central Provinces and adjacent Districts of Bengal. Decrease in the United Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Espia.	Byculla nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	40·26	35·20	24·88	32·40
Wednesday, 3rd August.....	0·20	0·24	0·29	0·29
Total.....	40·46	35·44	35·17	32·69
Same date last year	64·54	60·61	69·34	49·82

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 3.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·16	38·51	46·44	61·14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·22" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and at Simla, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperatures are normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore has had 0·11" and Jhansi 0·75". Skies are moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 0·93" of rain, Ajmere 0·67" and Kotah 0·13". Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in west Central India, Gujarat and on the Kathiawar Coast; Deesa has had 1·96," Ahmedabad 1·43," Surat 0·38," Bhavnagar Para 0·51," Verawal 0·20." Dwarka, 0·20", Neemuch 0·85" and Indore 1·07." Skies are generally heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been widespread; Jubbulpore has had 0·15." Sangor 0·62," Khandwa 0·17," Akola 1·79," Amraoti 0·44," Nagpur 0·21," Raipur 2·62," and Chanda 0·11." Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·29", Ratnagiri 0·53" and Karwar 0·19". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0·17" of rain and Hyderabad 0·82". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—There has been a large increase in the rainfall in the central parts of the country where precipitation has been widespread. Nearly general rain has fallen also on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. Precipitation has decreased in the United Provinces, being now only local. Only isolated showers have fallen in the Deccan and the Punjab.

Nearly general rain is likely in the central parts of the country, Gujarat and Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in the United Provinces and Rajputana. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and the Punjab.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE HORSFALL DESTRUCTOR.

THE Horsfall Destructor Co., Ltd., have addressed the following letter to the Corporation:—"In the latter part of 1908 we had the honour of submitting through your Executive Health Officer an estimate for a Destructor Plant, and a supplementary estimate for additional machinery was sent under date January 7th, 1909. We understand that the Committee of your Corporation have this whole question under consideration, and we have the pleasure therefore to inform you that the system of mechanical charging which was provided for in the abovenamed Tenders is continuing to give absolute and unqualified satisfaction at Greenock, Poplar and elsewhere where it is in use. The long experience of our Staff—now nearly 20 years—in the working and erection of Destructors under all circumstances and the universal success which has attended the plants erected by us are, no doubt, known to you. The new system of charging to which we have alluded is an improvement which we have introduced to get rid of the heavy labour of charging Destructor Plants by hand as well as the handling of the foul matter by the workmen which is thereby involved. The system is cleanly, economical and efficient, the material being tipped from the carts directly into the containing vessels, from which it is delivered into the furnaces by means of an overhead crane of the ordinary workshop type. These charging arrangements coupled with powerful forced draught and the general improvements in all the details of the furnaces have made the system referred to beyond question the most up-to-date extant. We may add that any information which we possess is absolutely at your service, and we hope to have the pleasure of serving your Corporation."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE REACTION FROM COLOUR.

One notices that each season has a special blossoming, if one may so use the word. That is to say, one either finds blouses, lingerie, or dressing-gowns of particularly good quality, but rarely all three. After all, writes a London correspondent, art copies nature in most things, and just as one year is celebrated for its roses, its sweet peas, or its foxgloves, so, in the world of fashion, one season may excel in pretty tailormades, another in charming blouses, and again in smart millinery. Undoubtedly this season's sales show a plethora of soft Oriental silks and mousselines, which are sometimes made up into blouses, matinees or peignoirs, and sometimes they are sold "in the piece," a piece large enough to make up into a gown.

ANOTHER POINT.

A woman with an eye to colour, therefore, will be able to use such things as she may find now, and have them glorified or modified as they may demand, into something quite up to date after she has seen the new models in October. What these new models will be like one can only surmise so far, although here and there little ideas creep out from great sources, and one gathers that there are to be many attempts to introduce several new follies and a few commonsense commodities. Among the follies is that of using quaint embroideries as patches; in fact, to the inexperienced eye there will be little method in the mad way in which embroidery is made and used. But when carefully considered it will be found that the scheme of colour is no haphazard affair, but a careful composition. This, so far, is the strongest note of future fashion colour! In every single garment whether for practical daily use or for delicate festive wear, colour is what one will have to consider. After a season of rigid black and white, the reaction was to be expected, and the only fear is that it may allow to turn our heads.

SOFT WARM TEXTURES.

In the class of common-sense commodities may be put the warm materials which are to be used for the great coats that are to cover up the rich textures of our gowns. Soft, woollen, light fabrics are being turned out by the manufacturers in bales, and the latest idea, is to have the lining of one's coat in the same soft stuff as the coat itself, but in another colour. For instance, a velvety "rattine" in a rich tone of green or brown, lined with a lighter shade, which shall be turned back as a deep collar at the throat, and from the wrists as cuffs. An edging of fur is added to give richness, and the whole garment is meant to express ample comfort and warmth. The buttons also may run into luxury, and a toque in the same materials would find favour for travelling. Shot velvets will also be much worn, especially for coats and skirts, and fur trimmings will appear on everything very early in the autumn. The chief characteristic of these soft "garnishings" is that they must be laid on with the softness of snow. Not a hard line or a suspicion of firmness will be allowed, as the great idea in these days of strong-minded woman is to appear essentially feminine in dress. One may almost prophesy that the coming winter will prove them intensely Oriental, even more than they have been this spring and summer, with their quaint mixtures of Turkish, Chinese, Japanese and the rest.

A RACE OF PIGMIES.

Discovered in Dutch New Guinea.

Little black pigmies, four feet high, timid and harmless are living high up on the foothills of the great snow mountains in Dutch New Guinea. The British Museum's expedition came across them some time ago, but Mr. G. Shortridge the member of it who is now invalided back and is staying in Sydney did not care to say anything of the discovery until the expedition's report was published. On the 12th inst., however, hearing of some remarkable accounts in English papers, he described what is really known of the pigmies.

"So far," he said, "we have only seen them three times and we had not seen one of their women at all when I left. Of course, I don't know what may have been discovered since. They are coal black, with very broad noses and frizzy hair in tufts and they are about 4 feet 3 inches high. They seem timid and harmless, and the plain natives seem to bully them. When they catch a pigmy they take away everything he has. The expedition came across them when they were exploring a river near the Mimika at the foot of the Snow Mountains. Suddenly some of the plain natives, who had followed us along, gave chase to something. Our people thought it was pigs or cattle and took no notice, but after a while they brought back to camp two of these pigmies. The plain natives had taken away their spears and everything. The pigmies were frightened; they did not know what was going to happen to them. We made the plain natives give them back their things and we gave them a few beads. That delighted them. They made necklaces and hung them round their necks. A second two were captured in exactly the same way. By this time they seemed to know they would not be hurt, and one pigmy stayed round the camp for a day or two. They persuaded him after a while to show the way to his village higher up. When they got to it there were only eight or nine men there. The women and children evidently all been packed off into the bush they had taken everything with them. They only found a few fishing spears and arrows, and things like that. The pigmies made signs to them to go away. They were terrified and were very relieved when our men left. They surprised and interested at everything they saw, especially the striking of matches.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

(Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

46-09 Malvi H M and R Jeevandas Dhunji vs Runchordas Chaturbhuj Dickshit D and S.
47-09 Payne and Co Purshotam Vallabdas vs Maneckbai widow and others Little and Co
48-09 J R Patel and Co Ismail Moosa and others Moosa Adam Patel and another Mirza M and M Tyabji D and Co.
49-09 Hiralal and Co Valabhdas Runchordas vs Shantaram Anant and Company Captain and V.
50-09 Shroff D and D Ravatmal Tarachand and others vs Bhabhatmal Sirdarmal and others Mulla and M.
1-10 Payne and Co Eutanbai widow M Conway Thakerdas and Co.
3-10 Payne and Mahomed bin Hoossin Mahar vs Arbuthnoth Ewart and Co Craigie B and Co.
5-10 P N Billimoria Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji and another Tyabji D and Co.
7-10 Wadia G and Co Abheychand Goculdas vs Maneckji Pestonji Talati Ardeshir H D and Co.
8-10 Payne and Co Alexander Maximianlian Coutts vs The Peninsular Iron Works Ld and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.
9-10 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs Saparji Burjorji Bharucha Thakerdas and Co.
19-10 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).

For Order of Reference.

410-10 Mulji and K Karimbhoy Peermahomed vs Bai Maneckbai widow and others Nanu H and Co.

Long Causes.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umer Haji A Little and Co Matubhoy J and M Part heard.
259-09 Madhowji K and Co Modhibai vs G Damoder and another Jamshedji R and D
1074-09 Raghaviawa B and N Bhimabai widow vs G Veeram Wadia G and Co.
18-09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gungabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
979 09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gangabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
38-10 Gamanlal H Motichand Manchhara a firm vs Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others Captain V.
770-06 Jamshedji R and D Ishvardas Gorakhram the firm vs S Dharmajmal and others Craigie B and Co.
1144-09 Wadia G and Co M Gordhandas vs P Jamnadass Narandass Madhowji and Bicknell M and R.
936-10 Payne and Co N M Marshall vs J H David, Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

5-10 Madhowji K and Co Bhai Kanji Jeram and others vs J Damji and others Edgelow G W and Co.
20-09 Tyabji D and Co B Ruderam and another vs J Dayaram and others Raghavaya B and N
22-10 Madhowji K and C K Premji vs P Jairam Khunderao L and M
4-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Rustomji E Laher vs Jehangir E Laher Edgelow G W and Co.
9-10 Mulla and M Haji Jaffer M H Bachor and other vs Khatoobai widow Mirza and M.
11-10 Little and Co N Ranchordas vs Bai Sunajvahu Malvi H M and R.
12-10 Bicknell M and R J Bomsseha vs B Permanand Pestonji R K and Co

Long Causes.

650-08 Bhaisanker K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Brt and another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D.
326-10 Thackerdas and Co K Poonumchand a firm vs K Kothare Edgelow G W and Co.
121-10 Daphtary F and D Bai Manibai vs Bai Jumnabai widow and others Madhowji K and Co.
480-10 Thakerdas and Co Pestonji H J Rustomji vs Meherbai widow Unwalla and P
250-10 Unwalla and P Meherbai vs Pestonji H J Rustomji Thakerdas and Co.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice BRAMAN.)

To Speak

BY THE WAY.

SOME FAMOUS QUACKS.

The Hospital has been recalling the history of some notorious quacks, makes special mention of the "Doctors" Jordan. The brothers were originally hawkers of lead pencils, but, deciding to adopt the medical profession took a mangling shop in Cannon-street-road. Blue bottles were put in the windows, gallipots on the counter, and they published in large pincards and handbills that they had become suddenly inspired by a "golden dream." Strange as it may appear, many people believed in the imposition, and before long the "doctors" became possessed of a gig, in which with a livery servant, they used to tour the provinces. They professed to cure all diseases, but more especially consumption, with their "Balm of Rakasiri," five "family" bottles of which—presumably the quantity required to effect a "cure"—cost £8 8s. They were particularly heartless swindlers.

A PRECURSOR OF BOB SAWYER.

Another of the fraternity was "Doctor" Lamert, who, among his may devices of advertising himself, anticipated the proverbial plan of Bob Sawyer. Lamert used to attend the theatre almost every night, and his servant contrived to call him out several times during the evening, to the no small annoyance of the audience, for those interruptions always happened when some interesting part of the play was going on. "Dr. Lamert is wanted in a minute" would be bellowed out, and up jumped the quack, while the gaping galleries would say, "What a practice Dr. Lamert must have to be sure!" It is interesting to note that this quack practised at least twelve years before the "Pickwick Papers" were written, and curiously enough "Doctor" Lamert liked Bob Sawyer, exercised his profession at Bristol.

LEICHLINGEN.

Leichlingen, the place on the Lower Rhine, where the five German aviators came to their terrible end some two or three weeks ago is a little town in a curiously interesting district. Close by Dusseldorf, with its art and its school of painters, Cologne with its rush and stir of modern life mingling with its interesting Roman and mediæval associations, and the Valley of the Wupper, with its thriving, world-famed industrial and commercial life, and its intense Radicalism, are all centres of intense activity. And just outside those circles lie scores of little towns such as Leichlingen, each happily prosperous in its own way, but altogether removed in spirit from the strenuousness of the larger towns. Among the ugly, slate-covered modern houses there are timber-buildings that have, for centuries stood the onslaughts of a climate in which some of the worst features of the North and the South meet, and the grass sprouts gaily between the cobble-stones of all but the main streets of these country towns.

PIOUS PILGRIMS.

The rattle of the farmer's wagon and the rhythmic sound of the weaver's shuttle mingle all day long in the quaint streets, and old-fashioned pumps and primitive wells yield the water-supply in many of the places. All round them, in the immense plains of the Lower Rhine, beat the great silent waves of enormous grain fields; and often, on summer days so stiflingly hot that the air is aquiver from a few hours after sunrise almost to dusk, you may see long processions of pious pilgrims move through the wheat-fields towards Kevlaar, the famous shrine of the wonder-working Virgin, or towards another local church or chapel famed for the miracles of its presiding Saint. The costumes of those pilgrims are as old as the custom which sends them, with crucifix leading and banners flattering, on their way; and the embroidered lace shawls which the women wear instead of hats, are of exquisite workmanship and have often come down as heirlooms for many generations. It is a marvellous scene to see these processions, chanting hymns and carrying ancient rosaries, move through the endless, sunburnt plains; but few "outsiders" ever see it, for the stream of tourists passing close by ignores the district altogether.

CABINET MINISTERS AS OXFORD HONORARY FELLOWS.

Mr. Lloyd George is the fourth member of the present Cabinet who has been paid the compliment of election as an Honorary Fellow of an Oxford College. The other three are Lord Morley of Blackburn, who is an Honorary Fellow of All Souls; and Lord Loreburn and Mr. Asquith, who are both Honorary Fellows of Balliol. Other eminent politicians of the day on whom honorary fellowships have been conferred are Lord Halsbury (Merton) and Lord Rosebury and Lord St. Aldwyn, who are Honorary Students of Christ Church. When Mr. Lloyd George's name appears in due course in the University Calendar it will be among still more distinctly Welsh patronymics, for Jesus College has always maintained its Welsh character.

A NEW POEM BY THACKERAY.

An interesting contribution to the "Cornhill" for August will be a new poem by W. M. Thackeray, who first edited the magazine. Lady Ritchie has recently discovered her father's MS., which will be given in facsimile. The poem, entitled "A Castaway," is a translation from Beranger's difficult lines, "Ma Vocation,' with which Thackeray prefaced his lecture on Goldsmith in "The Lectures on the English Humorists." Of the many renderings of these verses that have been attempted, this is, perhaps, the most successful. The great novelist was a sincere admirer of the popular French poet, and her translations from Beranger's work are to be found in Thackeray's ballads.

THE MISSING ARCHDUKE AGAIN.

Is Johann Salvator, the Austrian archduke, who vanished so mysteriously and romantically a score of years ago, alive or dead? This much-vexed question is once more raised by the announcement that his estate will be distributed, unless proof of his existence is forthcoming within six months. There are many who still persist in the belief that the archduke is alive. It is said that Dr. von Barbeler, his attaorney, has heard from him regularly every month for years past; and that Baron von Obaco, who retired some years ago to German New Guinea, has been in constant communication with him. Every years brings some fresh rumour to keep this belief alive. He has been recognised in Chili, in Argentina, on board a vessel bound from America to England, and in a dozen other places.

LADIES' HATS IN CHURCH.

According to a writer in an American Episcopalian paper, the Living Church, some lady members of American congregations have declared that if they were required to remove their hats they would not go to church at all. The Church Times, too, in its last issue, has a letter, a column and a half long on this "real grievance." The Writer says: For many Sundays past I can truthfully declare that except at quite early services, I have seen neither priest nor altar, chancel nor choir pulpit nor preacher. My outlook is entirely bounded by rows of enormous hats. Long-suffering men in Free Church congregations, the Christian World fancies, could make similar complaints.

AGAINST THE HATLESS HABIT.

On the other hand the vicar of Yarmouth, Canon Willink, has issued in his current "Parish Magazine" a warning in regard to hatless ladies attempting to attend the parish church. The Canon says: In close connection in vulgar and most unseeming habit, that I fear is growing each summer, I should like it to be very widely known that ladies desiring to visit the church are, of course, expected to remember what is due to God's house, and to wear reasonable headdress. Strict orders have been given that women without any headdress are not, for a single moment, to be allowed to enter the church any more than men would be allowed to enter without removing their hats. Handkerchiefs folded up and put on the head will not, the Canon adds, be regarded as sufficient.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION: INTERESTING FACTS.

The Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics recently issued its report on the various statistics of Australasia, and has given some exceedingly interesting figures. According to the report, the continent contained on January 1, 1901, 4,374,138 persons. This represented an increase upon the preceding year of 98,832. New South Wales stands at the head of the States in the point of population, having 1,621,677 inhabitants. Victoria follows with a population of 1,303,357. The former's increase for the year is 31,004; that of Victoria 32,183.

THE TWO SERVICES.

LIGHTING UP OBJECTS AT NIGHT.

Although larger searchlights, and an improved method of concentrating their rays on objects passing warships at night, when at sea, have done much to improve the chances of the men behind the naval guns in stopping the rushes of torpedo flotillas when delivering their attacks on ships after dark, yet this arrangement still has its limitations and is any thing but entirely satisfactory. The difficulty at sea is always in finding and keeping the range; and the "spotting" officers are not aided in doing this by being able to note the falling of the shot by night. An entirely satisfactory method of judging distance, and following the flight of shots during the house of darkness has, therefore, yet to be found; and experiments are constantly going forward to solve this problem. The latest invention for illuminating the track of shells by night consists of a metal cylinder attached to the base of a shell by a screw, and a powerful illuminant is made to burst into flame when the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun. By means of this illuminant the trajectory of the shell is made visible to the "spotter," and therefore aids in correcting the distance for which the sights of the guns are adjusted, if the object is not being hit. The trials with this invention have been reported as satisfying the authorities that they will prove of great advantage in night firing, and the shell can be used either ashore or afloat. A shower of such shells in the air as night cannot but prove most distracting to torpedo craft, as well as, assist the aim of the men firing at them.

"NOBLE AND PATHETIC HEROISM."

Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred Winsloe has caused to be read in all the ships of the China Squadron under his command an impressive tribute to the heroism of the commander of the Japanese submarine No. 6, which was recently lost with all hands. The Commander-in-Chief of the China Station points out that "There was something both noble and pathetic in the circumstances surrounding the death of this brave young commander and his crew." Admiral Winsloe relates how this officer (Lieut. Sakuma), after every vestige of hope had vanished, went into the conning tower and calmly wrote a dispatch which will immortalise his name for ever. With the hand of death upon him, and suffering intense agony from the noxious gases which hastened his end, he performed his final duty with a calm deliberation—a deed worthy of a great hero. There is no thought of himself, no murmur of discontent, no effort of exaltation. The whole tone and spirit of the document is of deep humility and regret. Admiral Winsloe commended the lesson which this incident teaches to all under his command and the impressive message may fittingly be made known throughout the British Navy. There is a fac-simile of the ill-fated lieutenant-commander's narrative on board the Japanese cruiser "Ikoma," which has arrived at Falmouth. This memento of one of the most illustrious examples of heroism in the Japanese Navy is regarded by the officers and ships company of the "Ikoma" with pride and veneration.

RAPID COALING.

War training connotes other matters than those relating to tactics and strategy, and the cost should be apportioned accordingly. In the category are fleet evolutions, which can only be practised on a scale commensurate with their importance when large numbers of ships are together, and coaling competitions in regard to which latter feature of work the British Fleet holds a proud position. Rapid coaling might conceivably win a fleet action, and its importance is recognised accordingly. In this connection, therefore, it is gratifying to place on record some splendid work on the part of the "Blue" fleet preparatory to the recent operations. There was keen rivalry, and the twelve best results were as follows, the letters "A" and "M" denoting Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets:—

Ship.		Amount Received, Tons.	Average Per Hour, Tons.
(A) "Prince of Wales"	...	520	364·5
(M) "Triumph"	...	421	315·75
(M) "Cornwallis"	...	520	240·0
(M) "Duncan"	...	440	211·2
(A) "Drake"	...	750	195·5
(M) "Russell"	...	516	158·8
(A) "Black Prince"	...	960	149·61
(M) "Swiftsure"	...	483	144·9
(A) "London"	...	610	143·5
(A) "Implacable"	...	621	138·0
(M) "Aboukir"	...	460	135·9
(M) "Baconante"	...	570	122·1

The credit for these good average it will be seen, is fairly evenly divided between the two fleets.

PRICE OF WAR.

The Naval Prize Bill, which has been presented to the House of Commons, has for its main purpose the institution of a Supreme Prize Court, the decisions of which may be appealed against in the International Court, which it was decided by agreement at the Second Hague Conference to establish. Hitherto appeals from our Prize Courts in the last resource have been made to the Sovereign in Council, but it would have been most improper if the decisions of such a court had been subject to revision by a foreign tribunal, even with our representatives serving on it. The new Supreme Prize Court will, if the Bill becomes law, consist of members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council nominated by the King, just as the International Prize Court, to which its decisions may be referred, will be composed of judges nominated by the Powers which are parties to the Convention. The Bill also amends the procedure in prize cases and brings it into harmony with the methods of the present time. The Code of Law which the Prize Courts will administer is that which was arranged by the signatories to the Declaration of London, and which was summarised in these columns last year. A good deal of trouble has been taken over these courts and codes, but should this country be involved in war, they will doubtless be found no better, if no worse, than those of olden days. However, if the difficulties of adjudication should turn out to be fewer, and the delays less excessive, it is to be hoped that the chances for taking prizes will not be reduced also. If some of our would be legislators had their way there would be neither prizes nor prize money to be adjudicated upon, but these are the people who will not risk their own skins nor adequately pay others to risk theirs for them. No one who has studied naval history can fail to see that prize money had an immense influence upon the actions of the seamen in the past, and human nature is the same now and then.

SHORTAGE OF OFFICERS IN AMERICA.

The Americans, like ourselves, find a difficulty in obtaining officers for their army. The establishment of West Point Academy is 520 cadets, but only 406 are now present. Even these do not seem to be of a satisfactory class, for during the past year no less than forty-one cadets were dismissed for incapacity seven for misconduct, and four as medically unfit. The War Minister is considering the question of an increase of pay to the junior ranks, in order to provide a "living wage" for subalterns. This reform is the more necessary since the Minister desires to increase the number of subalterns and to introduce promotion by selection so that a considerable percentage of officers will be weeded out without attaining to the higher ranks.

MILITARY PRECISION.

Rather an amusing, and, one believes, true story came to notice the other day. The Scientific Corps was instructed to draw up plans for an officers' mess so the usual stereotyped ones were duly produced, showing a hall with a fireplace surrounded by doors and windows so as to make the cold and draughty, and passages paved with tiles so that they might be noisy and slippery; but there was to be one difference. As the unit at the station had only six companies at headquarters—two being permanently on detachment—the mess premises and quarters could obviously be reduced in size. This proviso was complied with and with such exactitude that it was even made to apply to the billiard-room, the result being that there was no space for a full-sized billiard table.

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0233	March Russe ("Ballet Russe")	H. M. Coldstream Guards.
2-050502	Hebrides ("Fingal's Cave") Overture	La Scala Symphony Orchestra.

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4-2059	I think (Guy d'Hardelot)	John Harrison.
G.C.4-2062	Long ago in Alcala...	Mr. Thorpe Bates (Baritone).
03182	(a) Love is a dream / (b) O that we two	Madame Kirkby Lunn (Contralto).

QUARTETTE

08025	Slavische Tanze, No. 8	The Renard Quartette (Messrs. Renard, Fellowes, R. Epstein, and Eli Hudson).

HYMNS.

4895	Jesus Christ has risen to-day	Mixed Church Choir.
4892	Onward, Christian Soldiers	Mixed Church Choir.
4890	For ever with the Lord	Mixed Church Choir.
4891	Holy, Holy, Holy	Mixed Church Choir.
4894	Days and Moments quickly flying	Mixed Church Choir.
4893	Now the labourer's task is o'er	Mixed Church Choir.

CONCERTINA SOLO.

9147	La Czarina (Ganne)	Alexander Prince.

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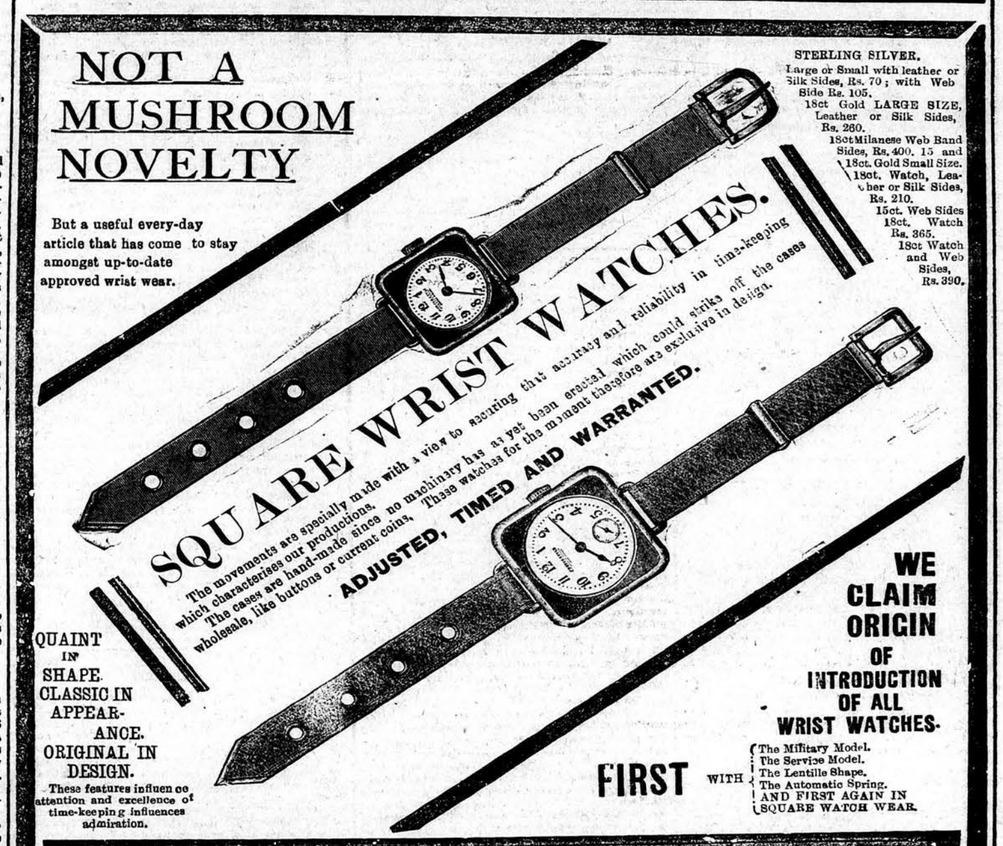

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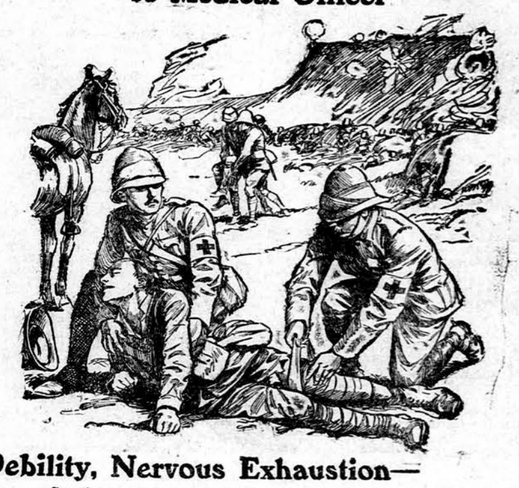

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